

## Bonn to boost contacts with Syria

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — A West German envoy held talks in Syria on Sunday on ways to boost economic cooperation, the official news agency SANA said. The visit, by envoy Hans Fiedler, came after Bonn partially lifted sanctions it imposed on Syria nine months ago and amid renewed efforts to free two Germans kidnapped in Lebanon. SANA said Mr. Fiedler discussed with Syrian officials joint projects now in hand and how to increase economic, scientific and technical ties. A West German embassy official said the current projects were mainly aimed at helping Syrian agriculture. Bonn imposed sanctions on Damascus last November after a court implicated Syrian agents in a bomb attack on West Berlin's of them, unfreezing of nearly \$80 million in capital aid. Diplomats saw this as a response to Syrian efforts to free hostage businessmen Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt in Lebanon. Mr. Fiedler, head of the West German Foreign Ministry's Middle East department, met separately with Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa on Saturday. Mr. Fiedler arrived Friday and was expected to also meet with Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam during his stay.

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## Masri to visit China next month

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri will pay an official visit to China early next month at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, an official statement said here Sunday. The statement, which did not give an exact date for the visit, said Mr. Masri would hold talks with senior Chinese officials on the situation in the Middle East and Jordanian-Chinese relations. During the visit, the statement said, Mr. Masri will head a seven-member Arab committee to discuss the Gulf conflict with Chinese leaders. The committee had been set up by the Arab League Council to find proper means for ending the conflict and the implementation of the July 20 United Nations Security Council resolution which calls for an immediate ceasefire in the seven-year-old war. Iraq, Bahrain and North Yemen are the other members of the Arab committee's delegation to China. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal will lead a similar Arab delegation to Washington and Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the foreign minister of Kuwait, will lead another team to Moscow next month, according to reports from Washington and Kuwait on Saturday.

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## King sends good wishes to Malaysia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable to Sultan Mahmud Iskandar of Malaysia on Sunday congratulating him on the occasion of his country's Independence Day. The King wished the Malaysian ruler continuing good health and happiness and the Malaysian people further progress and prosperity.

## Assad meets Greek foreign minister

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias on Sunday discussed the Gulf war, the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said. Mr. Papoulias, on the third and last day of a visit to Damascus, also met Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Kasm and Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas. SANA gave no details of the talks but Mr. Papoulias and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa said Saturday the presence of foreign naval fleets in the Gulf caused concern. The agency said a message to Mr. Assad from Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu underscored Syria's "important role in the Middle East." Greece and Syria believed that a proposed Middle East international peace conference should not be an umbrella for direct talks between Arabs and Israel, it added.

## 'Paris police sought Gordji's expulsion in 1985'

PARIS (R) — Paris police wanted Iranian interpreter Vahid Gordji expelled in 1985, according to the news magazine Le Point. Mr. Gordji is at the centre of a seven-week Franco-Iranian diplomatic stalemate and has been taking refuge in the Iranian embassy in Paris since June. Le Point printed extracts from a letter dated Jan. 10, 1985 from Paris police Director Guy Fouquet to the Interior Ministry, asking for Mr. Gordji's expulsion with "absolute urgency" because he was part of a group suspected of preparing "terrorist actions." The ministry, then headed by Pierre Joxe, did not act on the request. Le Point said that police did not renew the expulsion demand because intelligence services later considered Mr. Gordji a potential informer and French commercial interests thought him valuable as an intermediary on Franco-Iranian contacts.

## Hopes grow for end to Libya revolt

PORNO AZZURRO, Italy (R) — Talks with six armed convicts in a prison infirmary with 28 hostages since Tuesday have made progress and hopes are growing for a peaceful end to the revolt. A Justice Ministry official said Sunday. "We are now moving forward rather than backward," Raffaele Cicotti, the ministry's national prisons inspector, told Reuters. "I am optimistic that time is working in favour of a good outcome." Mr. Cicotti was the first official in two days to comment publicly on developments in the revolt, Italy's longest since 1976. He said Justice Minister Giuliano Vassalli, who visited the jail on the island of Elba on Saturday, was due to return here Sunday from Rome where he had had talks with cabinet colleagues.

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# Iraqi warplanes set Kharg ablaze

## Iran vows to retaliate for devastating Iraqi raids on its economic targets

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi fighter bombers attacked Iranian economic targets for the second straight day Sunday, bombing the big Kharg Island oil terminal in an escalating air offensive in the Gulf.

Iraq claimed its sudden resumption of attacks, after an informal 45-day hiatus, was intended to keep Tehran from increasing oil revenues to continue the seven-year-old war and force it to accept a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire.

Iran on Saturday vowed to retaliate with "a crushing response," saying no targets, including the reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and the U.S. warships escorting them, could be considered immune. But despite the threats there has been no Iranian counter-action to date.

Parts of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal were reported in flames as Iraqi jets blasted the facility, Iraqi communiques indicated there were two night-time raids, one against Kharg and a second that hit a ship in an undisclosed location.

The sudden upsurge in Iraqi attacks, beginning Saturday and continuing Sunday, ended an informal truce. Iran and Iraq had refrained from attacking each other's commerce in the Gulf since before the U.N. Security Council's July 20 ceasefire resolution.

According to Iraqi war communiques the raiding aircraft hit at least three Iranian oil installations some 500 kilometres apart in the northern, central and southern Gulf on Saturday, followed up with two post-midnight attacks and expanded the effort to include three land targets on

against Iraq," an Iraqi communiqué said.

"It is necessary to strike at the vital targets and supplies that serve the war effort of the aggressor regime," it added, saying the attacks were the start of "many blows."

Sources quoted by Reuters said Iraq's strikes on Sirri, Rakhsh oilfield and Lavan storage depot showed Baghdad had lost patience with Tehran's failure to comply with a July 20 U.N. resolution ordering a truce in the seven-year-old Gulf war.

They said the attack on Sirri left an Iranian supertanker, the 236,807 tonne Alvand, on fire. Iraq said after Saturday's raids it was exercising its legitimate right of self-defence because Iran had ignored the July 20 U.N. resolution.

Tehran has said it could only accept parts of the resolution. Iraq, which said it would accept the resolution if Iran did likewise, quickly denounced any partial acceptance by Tehran as unacceptable.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz wrote to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar saying there was no longer any reason why Baghdad should continue to refrain from striking at Iranian interests in the Gulf.

An Iranian newspaper said Sunday ships of allies of Iraq would be attacked in the Gulf, no matter what flag they were flying, Tehran Radio reported.

It quoted an editorial in the newspaper Jomhuriye Islami, as saying Iran wanted a "drastic and effective reaction" to renewed Iraqi air strikes on its oil facilities.

(Continued on page 3)

## 6 U.S. warships escort 2 Kuwaiti tankers into Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Six U.S. warships with crews at battle stations escorted two Kuwaiti tankers into the Gulf on Sunday, in the strongest display of firepower since Washington began convoy operations last month. It was a clear show of force in the face of possible Iranian retaliation for Iraq's raids on Iran's offshore oil installations.

"I find it difficult to believe Iran will not retaliate somehow," said one Western diplomat quoted by Reuters. "But this convoy has got double the firepower of earlier escort runs."

Gulf-based shipping sources said the U.S. warships and two Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag slipped through the narrow Strait of Hormuz into the Gulf at dawn.

Three hours earlier, a wave of Iraqi jets struck Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal 800 kilometres further north in the Gulf.

Sources close to the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, which owns the U.S.-flagged tankers, had said the 81,283-ton Surf City and the 79,999-ton Chesapeake City, were the next reflagged tankers to make the upbound trip, the sixth convoy overall. Three other tankers have been loaded and waiting at Kuwait's Al Ahmadi oil terminal for a return trip for the last week.

The latest convoy was sighted about 12:20 p.m. (0820 GMT), sources quoted by AP said, indicating the convoy had been under way for at least six or seven hours and had passed through the Hormuz without any reported difficulty.

AP photographer Greg English and Reuters photographer Ulli Michel who observed it from a helicopter some 50 kilometres northwest of Dubai, said two helicopters, one a CH-46 Sea Knight and the other a UH-1 Huey, were circling around the procession, which was moving in single file at about 12 knots.

English said the missile frigate Jarrett was in the lead, followed by the frigate Hawes, then the Chesapeake City, a large naval vessel not positively identified, the Surf City, the cruiser Reeves, and the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal. The newly arrived missile cruiser Standley was sailing off the right flank.

The Perry-class frigate John L. Hall held station about eight kilometres to the east, shielding the convoy from the Iranian coast.

Earlier convoys were guarded by three or most four U.S. warships, but one diplomat said: "Iraq appears to have started a concerted campaign against Iran's oil exports. That spells danger for the convoy and Washington is taking no chances."

Diplomats regarded Iraq's renewed attacks on Iran's oil lifeline as an inevitable reaction to Tehran's refusal to accept or reject the U.N. Security Council's demand on July 20 for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Some diplomats said Iran had little to gain on the propaganda front by not reacting to the Iraqi attacks and might decide to hit neutral shipping rather than risk a confrontation with the high-tech U.S. armada of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers.

But one diplomat said: "Iran's best retaliation is to do nothing. That will make Iran look like the aggrieved party and complicate diplomatic efforts to impose an arms embargo against it."

The Americans and Kuwaitis have accused Iran of sowing mines in the path of convoys to try to sabotage the escort operation.

The first reflagged tanker Bridgeton hit a mine on July 24 on the maiden escort run and the second convoy was delayed 36 hours while a mine was cleared on the last leg to Kuwait.



## Rifai delivers King's message to Fahd

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai paid a brief visit to Saudi Arabia on Sunday during which he delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message dealt with the current situation in the Arab region and bilateral relations, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

King Hussein and King Fahd have been working hard behind



the scenes to reconcile Arab differences and pave the way for an Arab summit this year.

King Fahd's meeting with Mr. Rifai took place at Al Salam Palace. It was attended by Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani.

## S. Arabia: No unrest in Shi'ite area after Mecca riot

DAMMAM (R) — Saudi Arabia tightened security in its eastern province, heart of its oil industry and home of most of its Shi'ite Muslim minority, after last month's riots in Mecca, the province's governor said Sunday.

"This area would be the first target," Prince Mohammad Ibn Fahd told reporters, citing the oil fields as the main concern. "We are trying our best to protect them."

He said extra security measures were taken after the July 31 violence in Mecca in which hundreds of pilgrims died, most of them Iranians. He gave no details.

But Prince Mohammad, 37-year-old son of King Fahd, said there had been no disturbances among the province's Shi'ites such as occurred after Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution.

Saudi Arabia says the Mecca violence resulted from an illegal political demonstration by Iranians.

Their (Shi'ite) leaders came here and expressed support for the government and condemned what happened in Mecca," Prince Mohammad said. "We don't have any problems here."

Describing the 1979 unrest as a minor problem, he said: "People were excited, they were misled. It was not a riot, it was solved in a few hours."

Prince Mohammad, who went to university in the United States and is not in direct line to succeed

his father, said that during his two-and-a-half years as governor he had fought budget battles to bring more development to the province.

He said he had no estimate for the size of the Shi'ite population, normally put at up to half the province's 1.5 million people.

"We never calculated who is who... we are concentrating on developing the area," he said. "We treat all Saudis equally, they get the same opportunities... I have no complex about that."

He suggested that Saudi Shi'ites had shown a natural initial curiosity in the ideas of Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, but had not adopted them.

"Any movement will have a surface attraction... but when you realise the results, it is up to you to judge," he said.

The prince said he kept in touch with the people by holding a daily meeting at which anyone could seek his personal attention for their problems.

About 60 supplicants attended the prince's meeting on Sunday. He listened as they took turns to plead their cases, receiving written requests.

A one-legged telephone operator, Mohammed Al Oteibi, told Reuters he had come to ask the governor to transfer him from Dammam to Abqaiq, where his family lived.

"He said he would see," Mr. Oteibi said.

## South African mine strike ends

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — The largest and costliest mine strike in South Africa's history ended Sunday with the black miners' union accepting an offer that its members had rejected last week, industry spokesmen said.

The settlement of the costly and violent strike by a quarter of a million men was announced by the Chamber of Mines, which groups six big conglomerates affected by the dispute.

Chamber President Nass Steenkamp said after 3½ hours of talks with miners' leader Cyril Ramaphosa: "I am very happy to say we have a settlement with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)... they have decided to call off the strike."

Chamber spokesman Johann Liebenberg said strikers were to start returning to the pits Sunday night.

NUM leaders, who lost their bid to increase the mine owners' wage offer, declined to comment as they left the chambers' offices after Sunday's talks.

Johann Liebenberg, chief negotiator for the Chamber of Mines, said there was no formal agreement by the chamber that the roughly 44,000 miners fired during the strike would be rehired. He said the matter would be resolved by the individual companies.

"The cost of the strike has been high," said Mr. Steenkamp, cit-

ing the violence, lost income and mass dismissals.

But he said the strike may have given each side a more realistic perception of the other.

"The union has learned that the industry is capable of setting the limits, sticking to them and showing a lot of determination in the process," he said. "The employer has learned that the union has muscle, organisational capacity, determination and skill."

The strike over wages and fringe benefits has developed into the biggest trial of strength between white-led industry and black labour in racially-divided South Africa.

Mr. Liebenberg, speaking for the powerful mine owners, told reporters at the chamber's Johannesburg headquarters: "The members of the chamber are very happy."

Mr. Steenkamp added: "I think this is particularly good news for the workers on the mines and their families. It is good news for the shareholders and I think it is good news for the country as a whole."

Mr. Liebenberg said the accord was virtually the same as a package rejected by strikers last Wednesday — improved holiday pay and death benefits but no wage increases beyond the 23.4 per cent implemented by employers in July.

## Crown Prince launches televised seminars on education

AMMAN (J.T.) — A series of televised seminars paving the way for a national educational conference opened Sunday under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The opening session was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali. Cabinet members and educators, members of the Council of Higher Education and education committees of Parliament and members of a central educational team supervising the work of the coming conference due to be held under royal patronage on Sept. 6.

Addressing the meeting, Prince Hassan said the aim of presenting a report on the educational system was to pave the way for a national dialogue on education prior to introducing reforms serving the system until the year 2000.

Prince Hassan said the method of constructive self-criticism was the incentive that moved the educational team to embark on this task.

He said that participation of senior education officials and decision makers in this reform process took place in an enlarged session under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hussein.

"When we moved to the field and met with school teachers we were hoping that the base of those at the bottom of the scale also should contribute to presenting recommendations about the reforms to be introduced," Prince Hassan said.

The conference, he said, is closely connected to the general educational process in which a large section of the public is interested, and so many great hopes are attached to this endeavour.

"I would like to reaffirm the importance of dialogue in which all parties respect other's views in the national interest, and if a dialogue is to discuss the philosophical aspect of the administrative aspects of education, we support such moves because we want to have a well-established national philosophy and we want to have firm steps that can lend support for the concept of general education and higher education with a link between the two," Prince Hassan said.

Addressing the meeting later was Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi. The minister said the meeting was aimed at crystallising concepts and proposals which had been reached in earlier meetings.

He said the final versions of the proposals would be submitted to the national conference on Sept. 6.

The minister paid tribute to Prince Hassan's contribution to the meetings of the Council of Education when it discussed the educational system in Jordan and also to his trips to various schools where he met with teachers and educators as well as students to discuss problems in the educational process.

These trips, the minister said, gave all concerned people a good incentive for participating in efforts to make the process of education a success.

Dr. Ali Mahafza, president of the Mu'ta University, submitted an outline of the educational team's recommendations over various aspects of the educational process, including school buildings, health, curricula and methods of teaching.

**U.S. welcomes Israel's Lavi decision**

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States welcomed Sunday's Israeli cabinet decision to scrap the controversial Lavi fighter-bomber project. "We welcome the Israeli cabinet decision to terminate the Lavi project," State Department spokesman Rudi Boone said. "We recognise that this was a difficult decision for Israel but it is one we believe will best serve Israeli interests."

The Israeli cabinet voted narrowly on Sunday to drop the Lavi. (See page 2).



# BBC confirms recapture by Libya after reporter visits Aouzou town

LONDON (R) — Libyan troops have recaptured the Saharan oasis of Aouzou and driven out Chadian forces, a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) correspondent reported Sunday.

Kieran Cook's report from Aouzou was the first independent confirmation of Libya's claim that its troops overran the town on Friday and were pursuing Chadian forces into the central African state.

The claim was dismissed by Chad and the official N'Djamena Radio said Sunday that government troops were still holding the small border town against Libyan attacks.

But Cook reported the Libyans had shown him around Aouzou, apparently deserted by the Chadian forces.

The correspondent left the oasis later for Tripoli, a BBC spokesman said, adding that no more details were immediately available.

Aouzou, a town with a peace-time population of about 2,000, was seized by Chadian troops on Aug. 8 after 14 years under Libyan control.

It lies in a 114,000 square kilometre stretch of barren land running along the two countries' border and claimed by both nations.

In Paris, French television showed Libyan film of Aouzou that it said was taken after Chadian forces had been driven from

the town.

There were pictures of guns left in the sand, a Libyan flag, a charred corpse and Libyan soldiers embracing in joy at their victory.

Libya said Saturday night its forces killed 460 Chadian troops and wounded 877 when they recaptured the administrative centre of Aouzou Strip.

The casualty figures were given in a communiqué from the Libyan Armed Forces General Command, carried by the Libyan News Agency (JANA) and monitored by the BBC.

It said the Libyans lost only 10 men and 18 were wounded "during the heroic march."

Huge quantities of arms were seized, according to the communiqué, and enemy soldiers were still surrendering.

Libya said on Friday it had retaken Aouzou town, which normally has a population of about 2,000, but Chad dismissed the claim, saying fighting is still going on.

Libya's JANA news agency said its warplanes pursued Chadian troops into the Central African state after recapturing the town.

Libyan television said enemy soldiers were still "coming down from the mountains in a terrible state of thirst and hunger" and in a low emotional state.

The communiqué said enemy soldiers ran away when the Libyans stormed Aouzou town and "a large number of them died of thirst while they were lost in the Tibesti Mountains."

"They are still at large and wandering aimlessly. All the attempts made by their leadership to stop them and control them have failed, even inside Chadian territory," it said.

It said the Libyans captured 10 armoured vehicles, 20 anti-tank guns, 22 rocket launchers, 18 anti-aircraft heavy guns, rockets and huge quantities of arms and ammunition.

Eighty vehicles were captured and 40 destroyed, it said.

French Defence Minister Andre Giraud said Saturday he could not confirm that Libya had recaptured the town of Aouzou and reaffirmed that France would not intervene in the region.

Asked about Libya's claim to have retaken Aouzou, Mr. Giraud told French Radio: "I have no confirmation. You know that we have no soldiers in the area and as a result we have no direct news."

"It seems possible insofar as we knew that for the past 48 hours there had been very heavy fighting

in the region with significant numbers of Libyan troops and very active bombardments of the north of the Tibesti region and the town of Aouzou itself."

Asked whether France, which has 1,200 men in its former African colony, might intervene if Libya had taken control of the town, Mr. Giraud said: "The French government has already said it did not consider itself to be involved in the conflict over the Aouzou Strip and that is our standpoint."

A Chad embassy official in Paris said the battle was still raging and Chadian forces had shot down two Soviet-made MiG-23 fighter planes and a combat helicopter.

He had no details of the fighting or of the numbers of troops involved on either side, but said: "We are confident that the forces of the FANT (Chad's army) will repulse this new assault."

On Aug. 19 Chad's forces successfully beat off a series of Libyan attacks on Aouzou.

The army of Chadian President Hissene Habre seized control of Aouzou town on Aug. 8 following a successful campaign to drive Libyan troops out of the north of his country earlier this year.

But France, which applauded Mr. Habre's earlier victories, has said it favours a peaceful, negotiated settlement to the dispute over the Aouzou Strip.

## Vanunu goes on trial

TEL AVIV (R) — Former nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu arrived at an Israeli court-house Sunday, concealed by armed guards, for the start of his trial on charges of passing atomic secrets to a British newspaper.

Officials whitened out the windows of Vanunu's police van to stop the 31-year-old Israeli from giving details of how he was spirited home last year after telling London's Sunday Times his country had made atomic bombs for 20 years.

"You'd think it was not Vanunu being brought to court but the H-bomb itself," defence lawyer Avigdor Feldman said in a pre-trial interview, referring to the security measures.

A canopy of burlap bags prevented photographers on nearby rooftops from seeing Vanunu enter the building. Security officials said they were ready to sound a special siren to drown Vanunu out should he shout to waiting reporters.

Asher Vanunu, 25, said his older brother could convince the three-judge Jerusalem district court he acted out of idealism and not for financial gain.

"He says the whole matter of atomic weapons in Israel is an abstract thing for people who live here. They know it causes a big blast, but they don't know exactly how much damage it can cause," Asher Vanunu told reporters Sunday.

The defendant, who converted from Judaism to Christianity in Australia, has been portrayed by Israeli authorities as a mentally unstable traitor.

Defence lawyers said they would press the court to open the trial to the public. Feldman said the massive precautions only drew attention to his client and prejudiced a fair trial.

Vanunu is accused of aggravated espionage, revealing state secrets and aiding the enemy. He is likely to face life imprisonment if found guilty.

Secrecy and censorship have shrouded the affair since the former technician at Israel's top-secret Dimona nuclear reactor disappeared from his London hotel on Sept. 30 after telling the newspaper Israel had made 200 bombs.

In November, Israel, while neither confirming or denying it had the bomb, admitted he was being held in an Israeli jail but refused to say how he got there.

A month later, Vanunu pressed a message on the palm of his hand against the window of a police van on his way to a closed pre-trial hearing. It said he had flown to Rome and was abducted there.

Foreign news reports say Vanunu was lured to Italy by a blond Israeli secret agent who called herself Cindy and promised him sex. He was then kidnapped by Israeli agents, drugged and spirited back to Israel by ship.

His lawyers argue the trial should be public because the facts are known, but they have little chance of success in a country anxious to avoid a nuclear debate and embarrassment over the abduction.

## Israel scraps Lavi, Arens to resign

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's cabinet scrapped the country's controversial Lavi fighter-bomber Sunday and voted to seek a role in U.S. combat aircraft projects instead, government officials said.

The decision prompted Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens, an aeronautical engineer and one of the most outspoken Lavi advocates, to announce his resignation from the government.

The coalition government voted 12-11 for Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' proposal to drop the Lavi and pursue alternative projects to sustain Israel's high-technology aircraft industries, cabinet minister said.

"It means the Lavi Project was stopped," Immigration Minister Yacov Tsur, an opponent, told reporters.

Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Alosilino, of Peres' Labour Party, a hawk who had backed the Lavi, said she was persuaded to abstain — thus killing the project — because it had become a party issue.

A draw would have meant continuing to develop the needle-nosed plane, which made its first test flight last year and was designed to carry the Israeli air force into the 1990s.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, head of Arens' rightist Likud Bloc, could try to persuade Arens to remain in the government. The

cabinet vote was a setback for Shamir, who led Lavi supporters, most of them from Likud.

His spokesman, Avi Pines, said before the vote that Shamir hoped to get a majority for the Lavi despite the opposition of the United States, which has paid most of the \$1.5 billion used in the seven-year-old project.

Peres said last week the United States suggested Israel might be able to help it to develop an advanced F-16 plane for the 1990s.

Washington, Israel's closest ally, had urged scrapping the prestige Lavi project. The cabinet, unable to reach a consensus, delayed a decision on it seven times.

## Israelis remain more divided than ever

By Paul Taylor  
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Nearly 40 years after the creation of the Jewish state, Israelis are more divided than ever over the question of what is a Jewish state.

Should it be a state governed by Jewish religious law? Or a secular state in which Jews are free to be as religious or irreligious as they please?

These philosophical questions are behind the latest "Sabbath wars" between religious and secular Jews outside Jerusalem cinemas on Friday nights, as well as clashes over religious observance, dietary laws and even sexy swimwear advertisements.

They also underlie the deep divisions in Israeli and world Jewry over the definition of who is a Jew, and the legitimacy of conversions to Judaism.

Ultra-orthodox Jews, a vocal minority, are pressing for state-enforced observance of religious dictates.

God's law must rule Israel, they argue. There can be no freedom to sin.

Rabbi Menachem Porush, an ultra-Orthodox parliamentarian, has warned that if persuasion and prayer fail, his movement is ready to wage war to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath.

A state attorney told the supreme court this week that police believed ultra-orthodox Jews were storing arms in Jerusalem to attack secular protesters.

The idea of live-and-let-live is really a very Jewish concept," Tel Doron, a Jerusalem religious seminary student, said with disdain.

There's only one Jewish nation, and any of its members who desecrate the Sabbath forfeit their right for all Jews to live in Israel," he said.

Secular Israelis often compare ultra-orthodox Jews with the oppressive Islamic fundamentalism of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Displaying a new militancy, secular activists are challenging the religious prohibition of Sabbath entertainment in Jerusalem by opening cinemas on Friday nights.

More generally, they want to break the orthodox monopoly over marriage, divorce and conversions.

"We must break the religious stranglehold on Jerusalem before all the young people leave for Tel Aviv," said Yigal Cohen, one of several hundred secular Jews who congregated at Friday-night film shows last week.

"I live and work here. I have a right to be entertained here too without having to run to Tel Aviv," agreed Yonathan Bader, a secular Jerusalem resident.

On both sides feelings run deep. The devout accuse the secular of blasphemy and even anti-Semitism, the secular charge the ultra-orthodox with obscenity and coercion.

Many Israelis casually use pejorative terms such as "blacks" and "Khomeinis" when talking of the ultra-religious.

"Sometimes it seems the Israelis are as anti-Jewish as the worst anti-Semites among the Goyim (gentiles)," said Shalom Wykanski, a young fundamentalist rabbi.

He was commenting on an incident this month in which an unknown assailant cut the traditional side-loops off an orthodox Jerusalem schoolboy in an apparent anti-religious gesture.

Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliyah compared the attack to the persecution of the Jews in Nazi Germany.

Secular activists retort that it is not they who are trying to impose their lifestyle on the religious.

Many ultra-orthodox Jews who live here do not believe in Zionism and should have no right to dictate how the state runs its affairs since most of them dodge the three years' military service which all other Israelis perform, they say.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said that even if the zealots managed to bring 50,000 demonstrators to the Wailing Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine, "I imagine that 45,000 of them did not go to the army."

In the event, about 10,000 ultra-religious Jews gathered this week for a rally of prayer and lamentation at the Western Wall, the biggest protest gathering of orthodox militants in recent years.

A senior government official said the Jewish fundamentalists were attempting a kind of counter-revolution.

"Zionism was a secular social revolutionary movement, a national revolt against the tradi-

tional religious establishment that had long dominated Jewish communities," he said.

"Now the old establishment is trying to impose its rule on the new state," said the official, who asked not to be identified for fear his remarks might cause a government crisis.

Because of the strict proportional representation system, small religious parties representing ultra-orthodox Jews almost always hold the balance of power in parliament.

They have used this position to extort concessions from the two main secular parties — Labour and the right-wing Likud Bloc — such as a ban on the national airline El Al flying on the Sabbath and legislation to outlaw pork and ban the sale of leavened bread during the Passover holiday.

In 1977 the religious parties even brought down an Israeli government because new American fighter planes were flown into the country and greeted at an official ceremony which ended after the start of the Sabbath on a Friday evening.

West Jerusalem, where roughly 25 per cent of Jews are orthodox Jews, well above the national average — has been the focus of much of the recent conflict.

In Tel Aviv, by contrast, ultra-orthodox live quietly in the suburb of Bnei Brak while restaurants, bars, discotheques and cinemas in the city centre are crisscrossed with weekend revellers.

The closure of places of entertainment in Jerusalem from sundown on Fridays until Saturday evenings goes back to a 1951 local ordinance which, barred commercial activity on the Sabbath.

The ultra-orthodox have forced the closure of many streets on Saturdays, sometimes by stoning motorists, and blocked plans to build a soccer stadium for league champions Betar Jerusalem on grounds that it would be used to desecrate the Sabbath.

Last summer they forced the removal of posters advertising skimpy swimwear for women by burning down bus shelters which displayed them.

That crisis climaxed when anti-religious vandals set fire to two synagogues in Tel Aviv, an act which caused such widespread horror that both sides stepped back from confrontation.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kuwait sets up labour court

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has set up a special department to rule on labour disputes previously handled by civil courts, the official gazette said. It published a law providing for creation of a department within the Court of First Instance to deal exclusively with labour cases. A single judge would preside over the department, the gazette said.

### Kurdish rebels kill 3 villagers

ANKARA (R) — Separatist Kurdish guerrillas armed with grenades and guns killed a man and his two daughters during a raid on a village in southeastern Turkey Saturday night, authorities said Sunday. The attack on Cayildere village, about 80 kilometres north of the Syrian border, was believed carried out by the members of Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), which is seeking an independent state for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds.

### Tremor shakes central Iran city

LONDON (R) — An earthquake shook suburbs of the central Iranian city of Tabas early Sunday, the national Iranian News Agency IRNA said. IRNA, received in London, quoted the seismology centre at Tehran University saying the tremor measured five on the open-ended Richter Scale — powerful enough to cause heavy damage in a populated area. Tabas, 600 kilometres south east of Tehran, was hit by a much stronger earthquake in 1978 when several hundred people were killed, IRNA said.

### Japanese aide in Tehran for talks

LONDON (R) — A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official has arrived in Tehran to discuss developments in the Gulf, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported Sunday. IRNA said Takashi Onda, director-general for Mideast and African affairs for the Foreign Ministry, would meet Iranian Foreign Ministry officials. Japan gets most of its oil from the Gulf, including 140,000 barrels per day from Iran, and has in the past urged Tehran to refrain from attacking shipping.

## Saudis hope for success of Maghreb peace mission

ALGIERS (R) — Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Sultan bin Abdul Aziz has said he hopes Saudi mediation between Algeria and neighbouring Morocco will succeed.

The official Algerian Press Agency APS said Prince Sultan was speaking in an interview with state-owned television Saturday night following talks with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Prince Sultan, who is due in Rabat Monday after his six-day official visit to Algeria, said the talks covered Algerian-Saudi relations as well as common objectives of service to their religion and to Arab and Islamic nations.

"I hope that King Fahd will succeed in his mission between our two brothers in the great Maghreb," APS quoted Prince Sultan as saying.

King Fahd visited Rabat and Algiers in May and chaired a border meeting between Mr. Benjedid and King Hassan to discuss normalisation of relations, which were severed in 1976 when Algeria recognised the self-styled Saharab Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas.

Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

Saudi-Algerian relations have warmed up since King Fahd's visit, and the Saudi minister said last week the two countries would shortly sign agreements to boost cooperation.

A high-ranking Saudi military delegation is now in Algiers.

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### Sudanese rebel chief reaffirms readiness for peace talks

NAIROBI (R) — The leader of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), in remarks published Sunday, reaffirmed his readiness to hold peace talks and exchange prisoners with the Khartoum government.

Local newspapers quoted John Garang, on a stopover in Nairobi Saturday, as saying: "Our door is wide open for the talks."

The Ethiopian-backed SPLA has been fighting since 1983 to oust the government in Khartoum and gain autonomy for the mainly black and non-Muslim southern Sudan from the largely Arab north.

Col. Garang said the SPLA was holding two white priests, whom he did not identify, and hundreds of prisoners of war. He was ready to exchange the prisoners with the Khartoum government through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

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## TV & RADIO

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### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran

15:50 Program review

15:55 Cartoons and children programmes

16:35 Silver Spoons

17:30 The Wonderful World of Magic

18:30 Arabic series

18:50 Local cultural debate

19:10 Message from Oman

19:20 Local programme

19:30 Program review

19:50 News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic series

21:20 Tourism in Jordan

22:00 Arab Doctors

23:00 News Summary in Arabic

23:10 Prayers and close down

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Rue Cornet

18:30 La Cuisine de Mende

19:00 News in French

19:15 Sport magazine (French)

19:30 News in Hebrew

19:40 Beyond 2000

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 Allu, Allu (Comedy)

21:10 Mussolini

22:00 News in English





Queen Noor observes musicians training at the National Music Conservatory

## Queen visits music conservatory to observe training course

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor visited the National Music Conservatory Sunday to observe a class of the brass and woodwind instructor-training course, in which a group of Jordanian musicians are learning how to teach their own instruments to children.

Her Majesty watched course participants practice with a group

of children in an introductory working session to flute, clarinet, trumpet, and trombone.

The one-month course is being conducted by Douglas Bish, director of bands at the Boston Conservatory in the U.S. Mr. Bish is also training Jordanian musicians in the course how to conduct a band of all brass and

woodwind instruments.

The National Music Conservatory, one of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation projects inaugurated by Her Majesty in October 1986, will begin student registration in September for its brass and woodwind programme. Instruction will begin this October with a staff of six trained teachers.

## Nearly 1m students will return to school Sept. 5

AMMAN (J.T.) — Directors of education in Amman and Karak toured schools in their regions Sunday and discussed with officials preparations for the re-opening of schools for the 1987-1988 scholastic year.

Nearly one million school students of all ages will resume study when schools open in Jordan September 5 with half the students in the Greater Amman area. Make-up examinations for students who failed subjects during the past scholastic year will

take place in private and public schools today in preparation for the coming year.

Also for the re-opening, the Ministry of Education has contracted a number of local bookshops to sell textbooks to students of the secondary stage, a procedure to be introduced for the first time. The ministry will continue to distribute books to students of government schools in the preparatory and elementary stages free of charge.

## Swedish tour operators asked to review Jordan's potential

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of Swedish tour operators have been invited to Jordan to help boost tourism programmes in the country. The group, all top decision makers in fields of tourism in Sweden have been invited here by the Amman Plaza Hotel in cooperation with the Royal Jordanian and Pan East Tours.

They will familiarise themselves on Jordan's tourist poten-

tials and will tour Petra, Jerash, Ajloun and the Dead Sea within a programme set by the organisers from Aug. 29 - Sept. 3.

The tour operators, who are leading tourist agents in Sweden, will study the possibility of cooperating with the Amman Plaza, the Royal Jordanian and Pan East Tours for mutual exchange of tourist and tourist groups to Jordan.

## Iraqi jets set Kharg ablaze

(Continued from page 1)

"The way has been paved for a retaliatory attack... any vessel belonging to participants alongside Baghdad in the imposed war, regardless of the flag they have hoisted, will be attacked," the editorial said.

IRNA said Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told the United Nations on Sunday that Iran would respond to the Iraqi attacks.

"No doubt Iran will not leave these attacks unanswered and Iran's retaliation, as officially announced, may also include facilities which equip Iraq and beef up its war machine," a letter sent by Mr. Velayati to Mr. Perez de Cuellar said, according to IRNA.

Tehran in the past has attacked shipping linked to Kuwait on the grounds that Kuwait supports Iraq in the war.

Last month Iran said it would expand retaliatory strikes to other regional countries which support Iraq in the event of Baghdad restarting the tanker war.

Mr. Velayati said Iran's retaliation would continue until Iraq abandoned its attacks on ships and oil installations in the Gulf.

He said the only solution to the Gulf crisis was an end to attacks on shipping and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region.

Also Baghdad's supporters should adopt impartial positions between the two countries, he added.

Jomhuriye Islami accused Kuwait of audacity for refloating or chartering its tankers to gain U.S., Soviet and British protection and said Iraqi strikes on Iran's oil installations made it clear "that its associates will have to pay."

Tehran Radio said: "Now that Baghdad has resumed its attacks on vessels and oil platforms, the two prerequisites for the implementation of Islamic Iran's threats have been fulfilled."

In a separate broadcast, an Iranian military commander said military and economic centres in Iraq's southern city of Basra were

to come under fire during the next few hours.

Iraqi communiques said Sunday's later raids hit Iran's international satellite communications centre in the southwestern city of Asadabad, not far from Kharg, and power stations in Tabriz, 100 kilometres from the Soviet border, and Hamadan, a city in central Iran.

Iran claimed it shot down two Iraqi aircraft over the Gulf, but Baghdad said all of its planes had returned safely.

Iraq's moratorium on Gulf raids did not include land targets.

Tehran Radio said Iran would retaliate within hours with an artillery bombardment on Basra and warned residents of the area to evacuate.

The port-city of one million is close to one of the main battlefields of the war and has been battered repeatedly by artillery and missile attacks.

In a speech on Saturday, President Saddam Hussein said Iraq would continue pressure on Iran's economic targets, meaning oil facilities, until it accepted the U.N. ceasefire resolution. He also vowed to defend Kuwait against Iranian attacks.

President Hussein on Saturday addressed in Baghdad a group of Iraqi students studying in Kuwait.

"Tell the Kuwaitis that Iraq will retaliate for any bullet from Iran... their security is part of our security," President Hussein said in excerpts carried by INA.

"If they (Iranians) shoot one bullet against Kuwait, we will shoot thousands of bullets against them," the 50-year-old leader said.

President Hussein vowed further attacks to destroy Iran's economic lifelines.

"From now on, we will strike them (Iran) in the sea and destroy all the economic arteries which finance their military aggression."

The United States has urged Iraq and Iran to use restraint in the Gulf war following the resumption of air attacks by Iraq.

## ICCO meets to study budget

IRBID (Petra) — Participants in the 10th board meeting of the Islamic Cities and Capitals Organisation (ICCO) Sunday set up a number of committees to study the organisation's budget and draft an agreement calling for cooperation between the organisation and the Islamic Development Bank.

The meeting, which opened in Irbid Saturday, also discussed subjects related to the organisation's secretariat work and reviewed recommendations by the second organisation's seminar. The meeting also decided that the organisation's third meeting should be held in the first quarter of 1989 in Amman. In addition, the meeting reviewed a decision by the fourth Islamic Summit Conference to launch cooperation between Arab Jerusalem and the capitals of the Islamic world.

Dr. Abdul Razzak Tubeishat, mayor of Irbid, had been elected chairman of the three-day conference in Saturday's evening sessions.

The conference was opened by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jaber who stood in for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Mr. Al Jaber told the audience at the inaugural session held at Yarmouk University that the organisation hopes the conference would serve as a link between the past and the present, and promote cooperation among Islamic cities in public service-related matters.

Taking part in the conference are representatives from Arab and Islamic countries.

## Jordan to host medical conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first Afro-Arab Gastroenterology and Liver Congress will open in Amman Sept. 8 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the chairman of the conference's executive committee announced Sunday.

Ziyad Sharaiha told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the three-day conference will review a total of 54 working papers dealing with liver and other internal diseases in the Third World and ways to prevent such diseases.

Contacted by the Jordan Times, Dr. Sharaiha said participants from Arab, African and European countries and the United States will discuss liver diseases and hepatitis on the first day of the meeting, peptic ulcer diseases, accompanying complications and recent therapeutic approaches on the second, and gastro-intestinal malignancies management in the developing world on the final day.

Subjects such as inflammatory bowel diseases, irritable bowel syndrome and biliary tract diseases will also be discussed by the conference, which will be addressed by lecturers from the U.S., the United Kingdom, West Germany, Austria, Italy and Greece, Dr. Sharaiha said.

## First Arab strategic conference organised

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Arab strategic conference on the Arab Order and its future challenges will open in Amman on Sept. 15, under royal patronage, according to an official announcement Sunday.

The University of Jordan's Centre for Strategic Studies (CSS) is organising the conference in conjunction with the Al Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo, CSS Assistant Director Omar Hussein Touqa said in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Dr. Touqa said that a group of researchers, historians, diplomats, and intellectuals will take part in the three-day conference to discuss matters related to the international and Arab situations, and challenges confronting the Arab World.

The conference will be a first attempt at creating a group of researchers to study Arab security matters on scientific basis, and is designed to help pave the way for the emergence of a new generation of strategic thinkers in the Arab World who can deal with the international situation with open-mindedness, Dr. Touqa noted.

He said that it is hoped that the Amman conference will settle pace for similar annual conferences to be held in Arab capitals, serving as forums for thinkers and creative people to discuss openly matters of national interest.

According to Dr. Touqa, on the first day of the conference, the participants will discuss a working paper on the historical background of the Arab Order by Dr. Ali Mahafza, president of Mu'ta University, in cooperation with Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Douri, Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber from the University of Jordan, and CSS researchers.

He said that there will be another paper on the first day dealing with the future of the Arab Order prepared by Minister of the Royal Court Adnan Abu

Odeh, Dr. Adnan Badran, Dr. Fawzi Gharibeh, Dr. Mohammad Bakhit and, Mr. Saleh Al Zou'bi from the University of Jordan.

The second day of the conference will discuss a working paper on the economic policies of the Arab World and, on the third day, a paper dealing with the threats to the Arab Order prepared by the Egyptian seven-member delegation. Dr. Touqa said that the opening of the conference in Amman reaffirms Jordan's leading role in the Arab World, based on a strong belief in solidarity among Arab countries and joint Arab action for the achievement of national goals.

In the interview with Petra, Dr. Touqa outlined the CSS's development since its establishment in 1983. He said that the centre undertakes political, military, social, and economic research work of concern to Jordan and the Arab World.

The work being done at the CSS is related to security in the Arab World, as a whole, but with particular attention to Jordan and Palestine.

The CSS seeks to initiate regional strategic studies like American-Soviet studies and Afro-Asian studies, in cooperation with different parts of the University of Jordan and Arab strategic centres. Dr. Touqa pointed out.

The CSS has already organised seminars on the nuclear arsenal, scientific satellites, the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon in 1982, dialogue for world peace, Jordan's diplomatic moves for achieving peace, Jordan's foreign policy, the Iran-Iraq war, administrative problems in Jordan, freedom of education in Arab and Islamic societies, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, the Arab regional order, and unemployment in Jordan and the government's measures to deal with this problem.

## Public works ministry allots contract for construction of Tafileh hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works Sunday awarded a local company a construction contract for a 100-bed hospital in the southern town of Tafileh at the cost of JD 2.5 million.

The three-storey hospital, to be set up on a 50-dunum section of land, will consist of 11,200 square metres, according to Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh.

The work will take two years

on the hospital which can be expanded to include 50 additional beds.

The hospital will have living quarters for a 86-member staff and an adjoining services wing, according to the minister who signed the contract with the company's general manager.

The main hospital building will consist of an out-patient department, an emergency unit, operating rooms, an internal disease treatment section, and depart-

ments for obstetrics and gynaecology, and paediatrics.

In addition, the hospital will have an intensive care unit and a wing for cardiac treatment with six beds; an X-ray unit, a laboratory, a pharmacy and a unit for providing physiotherapy, the minister noted.

The grounds around the hospital will include a car park and an underground water reservoir, Mr. Al Hawamdeh said.

## W. German envoy to conclude accord

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — West German Economic Cooperation Minister Hans Klein arrived in Jordan Sunday for a three-day visit expected to further cement the existing economic and political ties between the two countries.

In an arrival statement made to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Klein said his country believes Jordan is a main factor in "solving the Middle East crisis."

In his statement, Mr. Klein also praised the "distinguished" role played by His Majesty King Hussein toward finding a peaceful solution to the area's problems.

"You have a wise leader and a courageous King who managed to realise many accomplishments to his country on all levels. King Hussein's achievements have made Jordan enjoy a highly-reputed and respected reputation on the international arena," said the minister, who is accompanied by a high-level West German delegation.

During his stay, Mr. Klein is scheduled to meet His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Planning Minister Taher Kanaan, and a number of other senior officials.

It is the first time in more than five years that a West German minister for economic cooperation has visited Jordan, said Carola Muller, first secretary at the West German embassy in Amman.

Mrs. Muller told the Jordan Times that Mr. Klein's mission here aims at "getting first-hand information" on Jordan's socio-economic development and on the progress of numerous joint Jordanian-West German development projects.

Mr. Klein's visit follows a West German pledge to extend a \$39 million soft loan to Jordan for the next two years. The loan, with a 4.5 per cent interest, would have a 20-year maturity with a five-year grace period, in accordance to a technical and financial agreement signed by Jordan and West Germany this June.

Under the accord, \$19 million would go to a sewage project in northern Jordan, \$4.4 million to the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), and \$5.5 million to the Cities and Villages Bank (CVB). In addition, the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) would receive \$5.5 million, and phase three of a feasibility study on oil shale production in Lujun, in southern Jordan, would get \$4 million.

Mr. Klein was quoted by Petra as saying that during his stay, he would sign a number of agreements for economic and trade cooperation.

Petra gave no details of these agreements, but according to Mrs. Muller, Mr. Klein will finalise a \$4.4 million loan for the ACC, as specified in the June agreement.

He is accompanied by officials from his ministry, the foreign affairs ministry, and a number of journalists.

Mr. Klein, a newly-appointed federal minister, served as press attaché at the West German embassy in Amman in the early 1960s.

An economist and historian by education, Mr. Klein, a Christian Democrat, became a member of the federal parliament in 1976.

In addition, he has held several key positions in his country such as Press Relations Chief for the 1972 Summer Olympic Games held in Munich, and foreign policy spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), and its allied Bavarian party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), from 1978-1982.

Receiving Mr. Klein at the airport were Dr. Kanaan, the West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels, and a number of the embassy's staff.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Jazouiri.

## King receives Egyptian minister, reviews economic cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday conferred with visiting Egyptian Minister of Planning Kamal Jazouiri and heard him review the process of economic cooperation between Egypt and Jordan.

Dr. Jazouiri, who has been holding talks with Jordanian ministers and other officials, also outlined scopes of promoting cooperation between the two countries for the King. The audience at the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan and Egypt's Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

Dr. Kanaan and Dr. Jazouiri earlier held talks on promoting cooperation in the field of planning. Dr. Kanaan outlined Jordan's economic development and

discussed with the visiting minister ways to increase the trade volume as well as step up economic cooperation between Egypt and Jordan.

Earlier Sunday, Dr. Jazouiri signed the minutes of the first general constituent assembly meeting of the Egyptian-Jordanian Holding Company for Investment and Development. The minutes provide for the establishment of the company with a \$50 million capital base to be shared equally by Egypt and Jordan.

The minutes also call on both sides to speed up payment to

their respective shares in the company's capital and the commencement of the company's operations, which will include a lean meat production project in Jordan, and a fishing company in Egypt.

The minutes state the company will be forming subsidiary companies to contribute to economic and social development in both countries, as well as pave the way for economic integration between them, and leave the door open for other Arab countries to join.

The minutes said that Dr. Fahd Al Azab will become chairman of the company's board of director and Mr. Mursi Al Halawan from Egypt, will act as his deputy.

Later, the Egyptian minister left for home and was seen off by Dr. Kanaan and Mr. Wahbeh.

## Minister to attend meeting on Arab economic issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher left for Tunis Sunday to head Jordan's delegation to the Arab Economic and Social Council meeting due to open Wednesday.

The two-day meeting will tackle several subjects related to a report by the council's secretary general on the implementation of resolutions made at previous meetings, as well as the council's success in promoting trade among Arab states.

The ministers will also discuss world economic development, and those of the Arab World, in particular, in 1986.

Dr. Muasher is accompanied to the meeting by his under secretary, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf and a team of senior officials.

Today, Dr. Muasher will lead Jordan's team to the Jordanian-Tunisian Joint Economic Committee to discuss means for increasing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

## Jordan, Kuwait sign income tax agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Kuwait Sunday signed and exchanged documents that will help their respective national air carriers to avoid dual taxation.

Under the agreement, Jordan and Kuwait will exempt Kuwaiti Airways and the Royal Jordanian

from any taxes on income that accrue from air transport operations in either country.

Mr. Salman Al Tarawneh, director of the Income Tax Department, said that this agreement will come into force as of the coming month.

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## Flexibility is the key

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan's decision to send U.S. Ambassador William E. Hagerty to his post in Damascus may not be the single most important step that Washington could have taken to make progress more feasible in the search for a settlement to the Palestinian problem. But it is certainly a positive development in the otherwise dark sky of Middle East politics. Without this development in American-Syrian relations, the path for peace in the area would still be blocked by an extra obstacle that did not need to be there in the first place.

The reasons the U.S. gave for returning Hagerty to Syria may be either incomplete or ambiguous. For us, though, the move is useful on more than one front. The proposed international conference on the Middle East, now blocked by Israeli rejectionists, could not begin without Syria's presence. It is only logical, therefore, that normal relations between two major players be restored before further talks on the subject begin in earnest. Furthermore, we believe that the U.S. has finally woken up to the fact that whatever hopes remain for a Lebanese settlement rest in Syrian hands, which is why Syrian-American relations need to be good in order to settle the problem of Lebanon, including the hostage crisis. In addition to that, Syria is about the only Arab country with enough leverage to influence Iran. Those hostages taken by Iranian-inspired groups will owe their destinies, to a large extent, to decisions taken in Tehran. Thus, an important outside influence could be exerted by Syria. Each of these reasons, separately, could be brushed aside as insufficient grounds for the U.S. to restore normal relations with Damascus; but together, they make Syria a power that should not be ignored by the U.S., or any other country.

In sending their envoy back to Damascus, the Americans are indeed acknowledging recent signs by Syria that it wants better ties with the U.S. But, even with this in mind, it must be stressed that there are other grounds for Washington to get back into Damascus at once. The Soviet Union is feeling its way back into Israel for reasons of realpolitik, so could be the U.S. with Syria, which holds so many cards. There may be no love lost in the U.S. for Syria, as it is still on the State Department's list of "nations supporting terrorism." But Washington, by taking the step of returning its envoy to Syria, may be inching towards recognising the importance of a comprehensive settlement to the region's problems, which includes all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, as opposed to separate agreements. This is what we hope. In the same breath, the Israeli dissatisfaction that is likely to result from the U.S. move could only be interpreted as a warning of a forthcoming spoiler's act on the peace front. Otherwise, why would Tel Aviv object to the U.S. strategic ally, renewing ties with the country without which the Jewish state could never hope to establish real peace with its neighbours?

Israel must also understand that, despite Washington's genuine concern about Syrian threats to Israel, long-term U.S. strategic interests do not necessarily have to be diametrically opposed to those of Syria. At least, not all of the time. Things tend to change quickly in the Middle East, and it would indeed be wise for the U.S., and more so for Israel, to be poised favourably for such change.

Perhaps there is a lesson for Israel and its American ally in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's flexible view of Mideast diplomacy. For flexibility is an essential ingredient that remains to be added to the U.S.-Israeli stance on the peace front.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Iran's manoeuvre

SO far Iran has not given its approval to the U.N. Security Council resolution which called for an immediate end of the Gulf conflict and the withdrawal of forces to international borders. For this reason we wonder if the Iranian call for a ceasefire along the Iraqi-Iranian front is sincere and we wonder if the Iranian regime has finally been convinced of the need to stop the war and to achieve peace with Iraq. Iran's credibility is non-existent and for this reason Iraq is justified to view this call from Tehran with much doubt and to warn against new manoeuvres by Tehran to escape the implementation of the council resolution and its sanctions. If Tehran is sincere in its call, it should first and foremost accept the Security Council resolution and abide by a call for ceasefire along the whole front. This is a preliminary step leading to genuine peace between the two sides. Otherwise, Iran's calls for ceasefire without formal acceptance of the council resolution look tactical and a means to stall for time designed to abort the council's resolution, and to prolong the Gulf war. For its part, Iraq has called for a ceasefire long before the council issued its resolution. Iraq also committed itself to a unilateral ceasefire hoping that Iran will follow suit and accept the idea of total peace. But the Iranians continued their war game against Iraq, intensifying their aggression against Iraq and the states in the Gulf. We call on the Security Council members to view with great care and awareness Tehran's call for ceasefire, and to be watchful as to Tehran's manoeuvres designed to abort the council's resolution.

### Al Dustour: Lebanese take a turning point

THE hunger protests in Beirut's streets represent a turning point in the future life of the embattled nation of Lebanon. The slogans and the calls of the protesters and the demonstrators reflect the fast deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the serious dimension of the problems which plague the country and its people. The crisis which is prevailing in Lebanon is clearly beyond the Lebanese people's power to solve, and the hunger they feel is more than they can bear. For this reason they went out into the streets as if they have after all awakened to their plight, following long years of civil strife and following an endless dispute among the heads of the political parties. The central government in Beirut cannot cope with the situation and can never handle the issue of hunger unless all the heads of the warring factions came together and worked seriously to end their political differences and to bring security to the country and its people.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Reforming educational system

PRINCE Hassan's address on television on the educational system in the Kingdom in view of the coming national conference on education is bound to focus light on various aspects of education in this country and light the way for reform. Prince Hassan's address contained a summary of his own participation in the educational process and clearly puts many important issues in their proper perspective. As Prince Hassan said, directives given by King Hussein call for new ideas to be introduced in the educational process and new methods to be followed in dealing with the curricula and students. This process of reform will be carried out under the guidance of Prince Hassan and the participation of the prime minister and educators.

# Democracy and the abuse of power — the American example

By Dr. Waleed sadi

FOR a nation celebrating this year the 200th anniversary of its constitution and depicted as a country of operational democracy, of laws and checks and balances and accountability of its elected officials, the recent Iran-contra congressional hearing in Washington and the conclusions drawn from them must have come as a big blow to the national super-ego of the USA. Not that the Iran scam and its many spinoffs including the covert contra affair are the first or last episodes in the contemporary history of the U.S. which have had tarnished the image of the country as a whole, system, structure and political leadership. Indeed there were many such blameworthy events which had marred the reputation of the American democracy in continental USA and undermined the worthiness and credibility of its political system and structure. Unfortunately for a country boasting itself as an exemplary working democracy and a champion of the so-called "free-world", there were just too many transgressions of law and democratic tenets and precepts in its recent life-time to escape the conclusion that the U.S. democracy is seriously flawed with many deep-rooted ills, excesses and lack of strong traditions in democratic thought and behaviour. The Watergate scandal of the Nixon era, the witch-hunting days of the McCarthy epoch, the initial discreditation of the civil rights movement and the undermining of law and order in the U.S. are all but samples which seem to be chronically plaguing and haunting the U.S. system and structure.

Yet the most recent U.S. congressional hearings on Iran and the covert contra supply operations reveal that U.S. democracy has taken an even worse turn and assumed a more tortuous road ever which necessarily cast an even darker cloud on the American experiment in democracy. In central terms, the hearings, revealed now the highest echelon in the U.S. executive branch of the government concocted and improvised their own "silent and undetectable" ways of communication to one another to circumvent the laws and declared policies of their land and steer it away from the course chartered for it by its lawfully elected representatives and officials. It appears that even the thoughts and directives of President Ronald Reagan were communicated and passed on to his most trusted aides and subordinates by even a wink of an eye or facial expression of one sort or another that could have escaped

legal detection, responsibility and accountability. But that was not to be as the congressional hearings on Iran-contra affairs left the U.S. chief executive anything but unscathed and unmolested. The hearings also disclose that when there is a well orchestrated meeting of minds between people there is no need for words on writings to read each other's minds and that communication between them could be had by seemingly unaccountable means. For how else can one explain and interpret the testimony of ex-National Security Council Advisor Admiral John Poindexter, a man reputed for paying scrupulous attention to the chain of command, and never challenging his superiors. In a sober yet pocky face, Admiral Poindexter disclosed to U.S. congressional hearings that he alone decided to usurp the authority of the president and arrogate unto himself the responsibility to approve the diversion of profits from the U.S. arms deals with Iran to the Nicaraguan rebels. To top it all, Admiral Poindexter revealed in his testimony that he was convinced all along that President Ronald Reagan would at the end think it was a good idea to transfer profits from the arms deals to the contras and that Poindexter, made the deliberate decision not to "ask" the president about this matter in order to insulate the president from the whole affair and provide him, i.e., the president, with iron-clad deniability. How can one rightfully and logically square such "protective admissions" made by Admiral Poindexter with the assertions equally made by Poindexter to the effect that President Reagan knew all along that the contras were being supported by private donations and contributions from non-U.S. sources. Better still, how can one escape the conclusion that William Casey, the late director of the CIA, was privy to all the intricacies of the Iran-contra operations. There is no doubt that the trio, Casey-Poindexter-North, were all men totally committed and loyal to the president of the U.S. and his thoughts and policies vis-a-vis the contras. These three men were chosen by President Reagan because of their total trustworthiness and loyalty to him and his most inner thoughts and policies and with which they were totally and unequivocally associated.

There is no doubt also that President Reagan was privy to all the essentials and basics with regard to aiding and abetting the contras and that there was a total and complete meeting of the minds

between the president and his principal aides on this issue. It would indeed be folly to believe that the president's most trusted aides would venture on a course contrary to the dictates of the U.S. Congress without the president's tacit and silent approval and consent. Perhaps on technical grounds and semantic basis, President Reagan can escape scot free and unscathed in this whole affair. But in difference to the spirit of the whole ordeal associated with the Iran-contra scandal, the president was responsible as indeed he had declared in so many words in his August 13 national speech.

The big lesson for the U.S. and its people and institutions from all this Iran-contra ordeal could be, relatively speaking, simple and easy. As is already contemplated, the antidote anticipated is to go beyond the so-called Hughes-Ryan Amendment requiring already a presidential "finding" for each covert operation and the notification of the U.S. Congress in a "timely fashion", by making covert operations henceforth financed solely by legally appropriated governmental funds, making their notifications to the Congress on a shorter leash and making CIA files subject to non-CIA scrutiny and control.

Yet the lesson from the Iran-contra affair is even bigger for the cause of democracy at large. If so many flaws can beset the relatively old American experiment in democracy what can one expect from infant democracies all over the world? The system of checks and balances has proved beyond a shadow of doubt its relevancy and efficacy when the U.S. Congress applied its "checking" powers with due vigilance and potency. Yet this whole checks and balances procedure would not have seen the light of day and set in motion without the exposures and disclosures made by responsible and free press.

And to enjoy responsible and free press one needs a working democracy. The path of democracy is rather a vicious circle and a tortuous one as well. To render democracy operational and workable requires not only a total commitment to its ideals and principles but also the necessary foundations, traditions, and structures: manned by visionary leadership and enlightened citizenry otherwise the edifice of democracy would have many failings and shortcomings, as the case of Iran and the contras has well substantiated.

## Peace plan off to a shaky, slow start

By Reid G. Miller

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Three weeks after signing an acclaimed regional peace plan, five Central American nations are behind schedule in implementing the pact and squabbling over the meaning of its key provisions.

"Each country is interpreting the pact according to its own internal political needs," said a European diplomat, who noted that the agreement "is not a precisely worded document."

"There is a danger that the Guatemala accord could come unraveled if the bickering continues," added the diplomat, who spoke only on condition that he not be identified.

Disagreements have sprung up over some of the pact's most central provisions, including its call for ceasefires, democratic reforms, amnesties and an end to aid to insurgent forces.

In signing the agreement in Guatemala City on Aug. 7, the presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica left implementation of those and other issues to be worked out by their foreign ministers.

But when the foreign ministers met in El Salvador two weeks later, they were not able to agree on the formation of working committees to begin the implementation process.

Under a calendar established by the Guatemala pact, the committees were to have been formed within 15 days, but the foreign ministers are not scheduled to meet again until late September in Managua, Nicaragua.

Two days after their unsuccessful meeting in El Salvador, the foreign ministers got together again in Caracas, Venezuela. This time they were able to form an international commission to verify compliance with terms of the agreement.

But that commission, made up of representatives of eight Latin American countries, the United Nations and the Organisation of American States, has no specific duties until all provisions of the pact are implemented simultaneously on Nov. 7.

Thirty days after that date, the verification commission is to meet to determine progress in compliance. It will have another 30 days in which to prepare a report for the five Central American presidents, who are to meet again during the first week of January to determine whether their plan has succeeded or failed.

The Guatemala agreement does not specifically say how countries like Nicaragua and El

Salvador are to arrange ceasefires — whether they are required to meet with their armed opponents or deal through third parties. The section of the 11-point accord dealing with ceasefires says only this:

"The governments make a vehement appeal so that in the states of the area suffering from the activity of irregular or insurgent groups, a cessation of hostilities be arranged. The governments themselves to undertake all of the necessary steps for achieving an effective ceasefire within their constitutional frameworks."

But in another section dealing with national reconciliation, the pact obligates the countries "to initiate a dialogue with all un-armed internal political opposition groups and with those who have availed themselves of amnesty."

After the signing, President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador quickly called for direct ceasefires talks on Sept. 15 between his government and the leftist rebels who have been battling to overthrow it for nearly eight years.

At the same time, Duarte challenged the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua to follow suit by holding simultaneous ceasefire negotiations with its insurgents, the U.S.-backed rebels known as contras.

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua responded as he has in the past to suggestions that the Sandinistas negotiate directly with the contras: Never, he said, adding that his government would talk only with the U.S.

The contras said they were willing to talk to the Sandinistas, but made it clear they would not lay down their arms until the Nicaraguan government had fully complied with all of the terms of the Guatemala accord.

Nicaragua took steps towards meeting some conditions of the accord, naming a "national reconciliation commission" and offering to permit the return of three expelled members of the Roman Catholic church hierarchy. But at the same time, it arrested two opposition political leaders for staging an anti-government demonstration, an act that brought sharp rebukes from Honduras and Costa Rica.

The Guatemala agreement also commits each Central American country to deny use of its territory to insurgents seeking to overthrow another government. Yet the foreign minister of Honduras, which has long been a sanctuary for the Nicaraguan rebels, suggested that provision does not apply to his country.

## Saudi Arabia secures Arab and Islamic support after Mecca riots

By Alistair Lyon

Reuters

JEDDAH — Saudi Arabia has tapped springs of Muslim support at home and abroad in responding firmly to the July 31 riots in Mecca and the storming of the Saudi embassy in Tehran the following day.

Saudi rulers have also rallied more strongly behind Iraq, and, for the moment, abandoned any attempt to preserve neighbourly relations with Tehran.

"Iranian rulers since their so-called Islamic revolution (in 1979) have shown bad intentions towards Saudi Arabia," Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz told foreign reporters invited to Jeddah this week.

"We hope for the removal of the authorities who send Iranians to their deaths," he said.

This was unusually strong language for the normally taciturn Saudis.

An authoritative Saudi source went further on Friday, telling journalists that Saudi Arabia would not shrink from confronting Iran, even with arms, following the riots in which Saudi Arabia said 402 people died.

Breaking Saudi Arabia's nor-

mal reluctance to speak openly against even its most dreaded enemies, the source, who declined to be identified, went so far as to launch a personal attack on Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Saudi leaders and officials usually maintain a detached approach to their opponents and diplomats in the Gulf region could not recall such a heated response to any issue in recent years.

They said the closest parallel was some 30 years ago when Saudi Arabia fell out with Egypt's late President Gamal Abdul Nasser over his alignment with the Soviet Union, socialist ideas and what it saw as his bid to subvert conservative Arab governments.

"It simply goes to show how strongly Saudi Arabia seems to feel," one diplomat in the region said.

Posters of Khomeini, carried by Iranian pilgrims marching in Mecca's Grand Mosque on July 31, directly challenged the Saudi royal family's main claim to legitimacy — guardianship of Islam's holiest shrines.

"Not one flaw has marred the purity of the pilgrimage over the

last 64 years... since King Abdul Aziz established law and order in this land," Prince Nayef said.

King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, spent a decade suppressing lawless tribes who had preyed on pilgrims in earlier years.

Despite changes wrought on Saudi Arabia by oil wealth, modernisation and development, its rulers remain intensely conscious of their mission to guarantee security for the two million pilgrims who flock to the kingdom each year.

"God has ordained that the two Holy Mosques and the pilgrimage rituals be in this land and none other and that everything be enshrined in peace and security," Prince Nayef said.

"This divine commandment the Iranians tried to challenge out of bitter envy of this country."

Iran's leaders have said the rulers of Saudi Arabia are not worthy to guard the holy places and should be "uprooted."

Prince Nayef said the Iranians had intended to storm the Grand Mosque.

The normally guarded Saudis reacted to the Mecca riots with unusual mettle, mounting a di-

plomatic campaign against Iran at the Arab League and enlisting newspapers, radio and television in a bitter war of words with Tehran.

The result has been an apparent wave of support at home and in the Muslim and Arab worlds.

"The Iranians attacked the holy sanctuary," said Jeddah taxi-driver Mohammad Abdullah. "Why do they want to make war on Arabs and Muslims? If they want to fight, let them go to the front."

A Saudi source said the Saudi man-in-the-street felt the Iranians had gone too far. "I can't remember a time when ordinary Saudis have been so totally behind the government," he told Reuters.

The Mecca violence seems to have reinforced Saudi Arabia's standing on the Arab and Islamic stage. Even Syria and Libya, Iran's main Arab allies, endorsed an Arab League resolution this week urging Iran to observe a ceasefire in its war with Iraq.

Expressions of solidarity with Saudi Arabia even came from religious authorities in the neighbouring communist state of South Yemen, despite its economic arrangement under which Iranian crude is refined in Aden and re-sold to Tehran.

## Campuses become focus of free speech battle in S. Africa

By Laurinda Keys

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — White university campuses have become battlegrounds in a war over freedom of speech, with rival factions demanding free speech for themselves while denying it to political opponents.

University administrations defend the ideal of the campus as a bastion of free debate. But they concede that schools are microcosms of South African society, where political disagreement can lead to violence.

For decades the white, English-language universities have fought for the right to admit students of all races, without government permission, and to teach without censorship.

But in the past year, the universities have been accused of unfairness in failing to prevent militant students, mostly blacks, from disrupting appearances by anyone not perceived as working to end the policy of apartheid. Cabinet ministers, while calling for a return to freedom of speech on campus, have sent police to disperse audiences of anti-government speakers, and have

threatened to cut government funds from universities that don't halt protests.

David Webster, a sociology professor at the University of the Witwatersrand and an anti-apartheid activist, said, "I've been teaching for 15 years and I have not seen such a divided academic atmosphere."

University heads and student councils say campuses cannot remain islands of academic tranquility when the country is torn by conflict over apartheid and rights for the 25.6-million black majority.

Conservative students and moderate white newspaper columnists contend that black students sully the image of a future "non-racial democracy" by not tolerating opposing opinions.

But Robert Charlton, deputy vice-chancellor at Witwatersrand, defends black student actions, saying "when one's meetings have been banned, and one's leaders muzzled by restriction orders, why should one give a fair hearing to somebody whom one perceives, rightly or wrongly, to be on the side of the oppressors?"

Before the white parliamentary elections on May 6, Wit-

watersrand banned an appearance by candidate Helen Suzman, the longest-serving liberal government opponent in parliament, saying campaigning was not allowed on campus.

"The case is that they are scared stiff that black students will break up the meetings," Mrs. Suzman said, noting that the university had allowed speeches by those who promoted an election boycott.

A week later, the black students' movement sponsored a speech by Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed black leader Nelson Mandela. Police banned that meeting and stormed the campus to disperse 6,000 students and faculty members who had come to hear Mrs. Mandela, a registered student at the university.

"We support the principle of free speech, and it should be enshrined in a post-apartheid society," said Carla Sutherland, president of the student representative council at the University of Cape Town. "But the university has committed itself to an anti-apartheid position, and those who are invited to speak should fit into that position."

"Admittedly, that is a restriction of freedom of speech," she said. "But under the state of emergency, and in the National Party press those (pro-government) views are heard ad nauseam. The chances for anti-apartheid views to be heard are getting smaller and smaller."

She accused the government of stirring up trouble at Cape Town in the past two weeks as an excuse to clamp down on university autonomy.

On Aug. 4, the Moderate Students Movement invited a former black township mayor, Tom Linda, to speak at Cape Town. Black students, who see black local officials as collaborators with white authorities, beat Linda with broom handles and smashed the car in which he fled.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart Saunders suspended organisers of Linda's visit from classes until January and banned meetings of the Moderate Students Movement, saying it had violated rules against inviting speakers likely to spark violent protest.

The moderate students say Saunders did nothing to find and punish Linda's attackers.

## Luxembourg comes to grips with fears of diminishing prestige and influence in EC

Luxembourg may be the smallest of the European Community member states, but it enjoys huge influence and prestige as one of the original six. Now that is coming under pressure as Tim Dickson explains.

BRUSSELS — For such a tiny country — it is little bigger than an English county — Luxembourg enjoys enormous influence and prestige.

But the smallest member of the European Community (EC) is starting to worry that its larger colleagues want to put it in its place.

The source of Luxembourg's disproportionate influence is its well established position as the EC's alternative "capital" — the seat, for example, of the powerful European Court of Justice, the site of the important Court of Auditors (the EC's financial

watchdog), and (most contentiously perhaps) the host for three months out of 12 to all meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Maintaining their position in the European club has always been a struggle for the Luxembourgers — but recent developments suggest that the ever-present challenge from Community rivals is hotting up.

At the end of June, for example, Luxembourg came under strong diplomatic pressure to allow two emergency council meetings to be held in Brussels "for convenience sake," as one European Commission official

put it. In the event Luxembourg insisted on its right under the 1965 Inter-government Agreement to stage the Transport Council but relented in the case of the meeting of farm ministers.

Discussions, meanwhile, have been taking place inside the European Commission over where to base the new European Community Trade Mark Office. Luxembourg believes that under the same 1965 Agreement it has an unambiguous right to all "new quasi-judicial" institutions but amid the powerful lobbying from other member states its claim so far appears to have been ignored.

The commission has not yet made a formal recommendation to the Council of Ministers; but

when the time comes Madrid or The Hague seem much more likely to come top of the list.

Just as worrying for Luxembourg is continuing speculation surrounding the European Parliament. At the moment the parliament's secretariat is located in the Grand Duchy with plenary sessions in Strasbourg and committee meetings in Brussels. But just as many Euro MPs and community officials would like to see Brussels stage the regular plenary sessions of the assembly so others would like the secretariat to "move back up the road" to the Belgian capital.

The feeling of insecurity is only made worse by the fact that new Community policies — reform of the Common Agricultural Policy

(CAP) and proposals to harmonise value added tax and excise duties, for example — will hit the Grand Duchy.

The situation is not helped by the fact Luxembourg's commissioner, Nicolas Mosar, has made little mark and is treated with widespread disdain in the community.

But to a considerable extent what is happening is the inevitable result of an enlarged community, and the somewhat reduced dominance of the Franco-German alliance. "Inside a community of six, we could make our voice heard more easily, often as a compromising influence between Paris and Bonn," one Luxembourgish community official explained. "With a community of

12 it is obviously much more difficult."

The Grand Duchy's much trumpeted flexibility in council discussions, moreover, is said to be not always what it seems. "There are a few issues on which they really dig themselves in and others where we get the impression they don't really care," said one senior community diplomat recently.

"As a result," he adds, "there are many who are questioning the inefficiency of having Council meetings in two places. But under the 1965 Agreement they can hold a pistol to the head of other member states and drag 200 people, limping-like, down the road to Luxembourg." — Financial Times news feature.

Handwritten signature and stamp at the bottom of the page.



## Nicaraguans take to 'eco-development'

By Martin Stott

LEON, Nicaragua — A radio on a bench in Leon's main square is blaring out the commentary on a local baseball match to a small crowd of fans. It's the end of an innings and in true Yanqui style, time for "abreak for our sponsors." But this is Nicaragua, not the USA, and the sponsor is IRENA: The Nicaraguan Institute for Natural Resources and the Environment. The commercials are for conservation.

"Windbreaks not only diminish dust storms but also give us timber and firewood. Let's take care of them," the radio voice exhorts. "IRENA reminds you that natural resources are the life of the present and of the future. Let's use them rationally!"

Nicaraguans have adopted the term "eco-development" to describe the popular mobilisation about the links between environment and development. The concept is confined to an intellectual or administrative elite, as IRENA's imaginative use of advertising sponsorship illustrates.

IRENA also publishes a series of booklets for communities of eco-development, simply produced comic-style booklets with titles like: "How can we protect, conserve and produce?"

This is all part of a major reorientation of the Nicaraguan economy in the face of military aggression from anti-government rebels known as the contras, and an economic boycott by the United States.

Turning adversity into advantage has had some remarkable results in various sectors of the economy as well as in long-term education projects in which the Sandinista government is involved.

One example is the reduction of dependency on oil, which is both risky and expensive to import. Topographically, Nicaragua is dominated by a string of 14 volcanoes, running down the centre of the country. All are to a greater or lesser degree active. One — Monitombo — on the shores of Lake Managua has now been developed as the world's largest geo-thermal energy production units.

About US\$70 million was invested in the project and during a 10-month period from 1981-1983, the Nicaraguans constructed — with help from Canada and Italy — a geo-thermal energy plant capable of producing a quarter of the nation's electricity from a series of five wells bored 1,000 metres down into the volcano. This saves the country over US\$50,000 a day.

Food production is a crucial area in the new Nicaraguan economy and the Ministry of Agriculture — of which IRENA is an autonomous section — has developed a popular mobilisation programme for self-sufficiency in food. Its intention is to encourage people to diversify their diet away from meat so that they grow their own fruit and vegetables. Traditionally, Nicaragua has been a major exporter of cattle destined for the hamburger manufacturers of North America.

The food self-sufficiency programme encourages people to set up gardens at their homes, schools and workplaces. Over

20,000 gardens have already been established and this year, the army is being brought into the programme too.

But innovation does have its dangers. The civil war is the greatest environmental problem in Nicaragua and workers in health, education, forestry and ecology have been major contra targets. At least 75 government employees working on the environment and natural resources have been killed or kidnapped by the rebels. They represent what is seen to be the threat of a good example.

IRENA has been forced to close the country's only tropical rainforest national reserve, Salsola National Park, because the contras kidnapped the park's administrator and two rangers. The government has also been forced to abandon plans for a sustained yield forestry industry.

Nicaragua used to be the leader in a regional wood-fuel reforestation project, designed to promote ecological stability throughout Central America. But the Reagan administration in Washington ordered the project's U.S. sponsors to cut all funding to Nicaragua. Even so, the government has pressed on with more modest tree-planting schemes.

The region around Leon itself is a cotton-growing area where one of the most imaginative eco-development projects can be found. Cotton has been one of Nicaragua's major export earners since the 1950s, recently generating over US\$140 million a year. Cotton is notoriously susceptible to pests and under the former Somoza dictatorship, the use of chemical pesticides grew phenomenally. In 1977, the United Nations estimated that Nicaragua spent about US\$200 million on pesticides — 90 per cent of that was for the cotton crop.

The Sandinistas recognised that this made no economic sense, as well as being extremely dangerous. Pesticides were drenching the entire Pacific coastal region and had entered both the water table and the food chain, leading to a ban by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the import of Nicaraguan beef during the 1960s because of pesticide contamination.

But now the University in Leon is co-ordinating a major project in integrated pest management, using biological methods of control. The project — which is partly funded by the British aid agency Oxfam — uses natural parasites such as the trichogramma, a wasp which preys on the eggs of cotton pests.

The project director, Sean Sweezy, reckons that by relying on an educated peasant population rather than on heavy machinery and expensive chemicals, the programme has contributed to the new process of democratisation in Nicaraguan society. Building a new society, as far as the Nicaraguans are concerned, means creating long-term development plans which are based on ecologically sustainable forms of production.

The writer is a British journalist who visited Nicaragua as a member of a delegation from Oxford which is twinned with the town of Leon. He wrote this article for Earthscan features.

## A 'hot line' of hope for journalists in peril

A Red Cross press release

THE "hot line" linking the Kremlin and the White House for direct talks in time of crisis is not the only communications system with that electrifying name.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva also has one — for urgent calls to alert it if journalists have misfortunes on dangerous professional missions.

In short, the ICRC "hot line" is a purely humanitarian link to aid the luckless among journalists of any nationality covering wars or other disturbances in the world's many trouble-spots.

The ICRC is a Swiss-staffed body, neutral and independent of all governments, the founder-member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Every year, many journalists are killed, wounded, arrested, detained or simply disappear. They and their families are in distress.

The ICRC will do what it can within the limits of its status as an intermediary, especially if a country's diplomatic service cannot act, as may well be the case in some conflicts.

A journalist's family, editor or professional organisation may ask for help by telephone or telex at any hour of the day or night, giving all available information.

This will be treated with complete discretion, also expected on the part of those who will be given information in return. Neutrality excludes the ICRC from taking part in any press

campaign or public action to aid the journalist concerned.

In the event of a disappearance, inquiries into the whereabouts of a missing journalist will be sent to both sides in the conflict and to any other possible sources of information.

As soon as a notification of capture, arrest or death is received, it will be transmitted to the family and, with its permission, to the professional organisations concerned.

If captivity or detention continues, the ICRC may ask that one of its delegates, accompanied by a doctor if needed, be allowed to visit the journalist.

The ICRC, in keeping with its humanitarian role, will not comment on the reasons given for arrest or detention and will not demand the release of the person held. It may be able to examine the detention conditions and ask for improvements if necessary.

This is the standard procedure followed by the ICRC when it searches for missing persons and when its delegates visit prisoners of war or civilians detained on political grounds.

Background of complexity

Although the ICRC has no mandate to promote the principle of freedom of information, it values the part which journalists so often play in exposing violations of the international humanitarian law which it defends.

Worldwide public awareness of violations, especially of atrocities, is powerful backing for high-level efforts to bring them to an

end.

In law, the ICRC's concern for the safety of journalists goes hand in hand with its general concern for the protection of civilians taking no part in hostilities.

In international armed conflicts, its activities have a legal foundation in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocol I of 1977. These class journalists as civilians.

In non-international armed conflicts, such as civil war, general protection is given to all non-combatants in an article common to all four conventions and also in Protocol II, though journalists are not mentioned specifically. The ICRC can offer its services.

The ICRC also has a right of humanitarian initiative acknowledged by the international community. Subject to the consent of the authorities concerned, it may intervene in situations of internal disturbances and tensions.

Difficulties often arise when the ICRC seeks to act under the provisions of this humanitarian law. But it is a persistent negotiator.

Means of action may be particularly limited if it is wished to intervene on behalf of a journalist detained by the authorities of his own country.

There may even be circumstances obliging the ICRC to defer, or possibly stop altogether, its intervention to aid an individual if this might harm its work to protect large numbers of victims.

If necessary, it may call on any of the 144 National Societies in the International Red Cross and

Red Crescent Movement to back its efforts.

Line of hope

The "hot line" was instituted after adoption of a proposal made by the North American National Broadcasters Association at a round-table meeting in Switzerland in 1985.

Called by the ICRC to discuss the safety of journalists on dangerous missions, the meeting brought together 16 international media organisations from all over the world.

It led also to a series of seminars in various regions to familiarise journalists with the rules of international humanitarian law and to show how they can support the ICRC in spreading respect for it.

For journalists themselves, the basic legal message is brief. Their professional function is not protected as such by the conventions and protocols. But they are protected as individuals, like all civilians, when they carry out their work in areas of conflict.

Although the job may be highly risky, they have an open line of hope that they will not be left unaided in case of grave mishaps:

International Committee of the Red Cross  
Press Division  
"Hot Line"

17, Avenue de la Paix  
CH-1202 Geneva (Switzerland)

Telephone: (area code 22) 34 60 01  
Telex: ckr 22 269  
Telefax: 34 82 80

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Opportunists

I AM SHOCKED by the increasing number of people taking advantage of mild car accidents to make money. The responsibility of a driver hitting a pedestrian, even if the latter jumps on the car, is not at dispute here. The law is clear. Whatever the situation, the driver is responsible. But the fact that people take advantage of such situations is repulsive. I know of a recent case of a foreign domestic helper who, while crossing the street toward a taxi, was very lightly hit by a car. The driver immediately rushed the woman to a public hospital where a complete check-up and X-ray showed no injuries at all. However, the woman's employer insisted that she be taken to another hospital for further medical checks. So the driver had to make the necessary arrangements and moved the woman to a private hospital. Further X-rays and medical check-ups at the private hospital also showed no injury. The woman is still in that hospital a week after the incident, although all doctors affirm she can leave. Her employer insists that he wants her to "rest" in hospital. He has also made another request: He wants the driver to pay for the woman's return air ticket back to her country as her two-year contract expires. Soon there might still be another request, for the woman has not been allowed by her "concerned" employer to drop charges against the driver. This can go on and on.

It is most important that concerned authorities check on the authenticity of the claims of such people and not allow opportunists to take advantage of unintentional, unfortunate mild accidents.

## The demise of the toothbrush and why E.T. won't be calling

By Leslie Shepherd

The Associated Press

LONDON — Men tell jokes because they often have little else to say to one another.

Extraterrestrials are too busy to contact earth.

Crocodiles contain clues to what causes cleft palates in humans.

By the next century, toothbrushes will be obsolete, huge tides will threaten to engulf Britain and new telephones will thwart obscene callers.

All the latest weird and wonderful breakthroughs in the world of science and near-science are coming to light this week in Belfast, Northern Ireland, where the 156-year-old British Association for the Advancement of Science is holding its annual meeting.

Originally established to bring together the latest scientific finds, the association has been partly supplanted by professional journals over the years. But it remains an annual source of delight and fascination, and its proceedings fill whole pages of newspapers in August.

Humour was one of the more serious topics this year. Jonathan Miller, a physician and accomplished professional comedian, explained his theory that men tell jokes because their social awkwardness inhibits them from discussing more serious things.

"Women simply don't seem to require jokes in the same way men do," he told the 2,500 delegates in an auditorium at Queen's University in Belfast.

Christie Davies, a sociology professor at Reading University revealed that there is a more or less fixed pool of ethnic jokes, which each country adapts to its own needs. In Britain it's the Irish.

Davies didn't think the jokes were racist, saying: "They are a kind of thermometer rather than causing heat in themselves." Moving right along, Sir David Bates, professor Emeritus of theoretical physics at Queen's University in Belfast, explained the absence of messages from outer space by saying the extraterrestrials were probably otherwise engaged.

Bates conjectured that civilisations that are technologically ahead of earth are too intelligent

to waste their efforts sending messages into space.

Then the conference moved on to teeth, with biologist Mark Ferguson of Manchester University predicting toothbrushes would be obsolete by the next century, thanks to anti-decay vaccines and mouthwashes containing genetically engineered bacteria.

He even imagined tinkering with dental cells to enable adults to grow new teeth whenever the old ones wore out.

Ferguson also reported he was experimenting on crocodile eggs to discover the cause of cleft palate, explaining that the palates of crocodiles and humans have some similar characteristics.

Dr. Michael Hall, head of the chemotherapy division of Roche Products Pharmaceutical Company, reported on new AIDS drugs, but said the ultimate goal was genetic engineering to cut the virus out of individual cells.

"If this ever proves possible, then the implications will raise serious ethical and moral questions, perhaps as difficult to answer as those relating to AIDS itself," Hall said.

"It would mean that we could manipulate at will the human genetic pool, produce super races, modify ethnic traits, excise socially unacceptable habits — in fact, produce people to order." Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a fatal disease for which there is no cure, destroys the body's natural ability to fight disease and infection. AIDS is most often transmitted through sexual contact and blood transfusions.

Environmentalist Bill Carter of the University of Ulster warned that the warming of the earth would raise sea levels by 3.5 metres in the coming 120 years and flood much of Britain.

On a happier note, communications engineer Michael Miller predicted a telephone for the 1990s that would record an incoming caller's number, making it easier to catch obscene callers.

More than 400 papers were read this year at what is considered one of the biggest concentrations of brainpower in the British Isles. And speaking of brainpower, zoologist Michael Crawford came up with an intriguing theory about what separates man from the apes.

## German Muslims try and shake off the cliches

By Fouad Hamdan

THEY were German Protestants or Catholics, but they no longer felt at ease with Christianity as it is practised today.

They are more convinced by the Koran than by the Bible. The head of the central residents' registration office in Hamburg, Manfred Sorg, said that parallel to the trend to leave the churches there was a slight tendency for more Germans to take up Islam.

There is no precise data, because people in this country are not recorded according to religion.

German Muslim Erwin Bauer, 33, editor of the monthly magazine *al Fadschr* (The Dawn), published by the Islamic Centre in Hamburg, said that in the Hamburg region alone 200 people were converted to Islam last year.

He estimated that there are about 10,000 German Muslims in the Federal Republic to which could be added about 40,000 German women, married to foreign Muslims.

Wearing a Bavarian jacket Bauer said he could see no way of disposing of the cliché of a Muslim with turban and baggy trousers.

He said: "I have no difficulties linking the positive sides of German culture with Islam, so long as they are not in contradiction of Islam."

Bauer converted from the Protestant Church because it did not provide him with any spiritual belief. He added: "Religion and politics in West Germany are widely separated from one another, which would be impossible in the Islamic world."



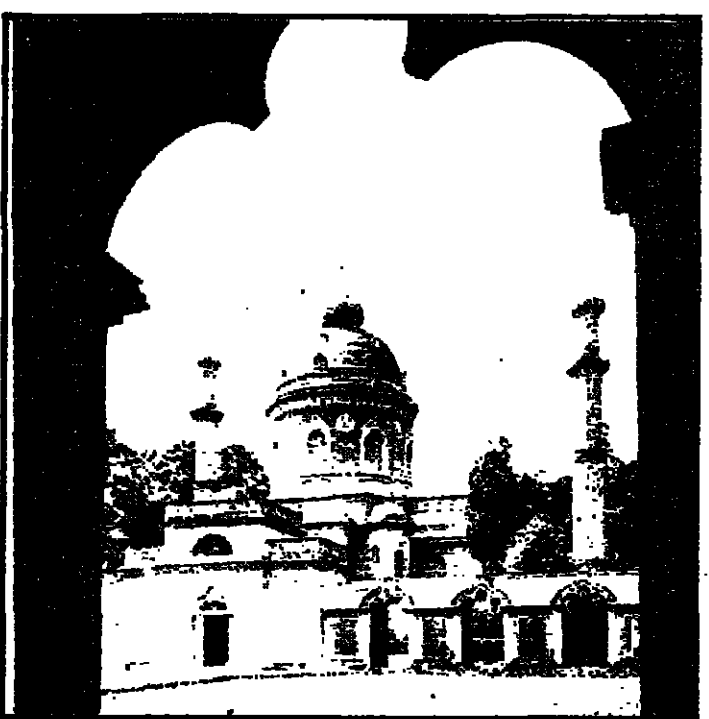
Erwin Bauer

Bauer is called by his co-religionists Ali. He himself says that he learned about Islam "at an emotional, internal level."

He was dissatisfied as a teenager and thought about the meaning of life. Later he studied computer science.

"But this was not what could fulfill me in the long term," he said. So he discontinued his studies and went to Pakistan. There he came in contact with Muslims, who took him on a pilgrimage to a holy shrine where he, like others, kissed the entrance doorway. He said: "I did not want to do so first. But I was overpowered by it all. I understood that the saints lived still, because their spiritual thoughts still had influence." He said: "This new level of communication meant for me my admission into Islam."

He studied the Koran for a year at the Iranian holy city of Qum and learned Arabic and Persian before he returned to Hamburg. Twenty-seven-year-old Sabine Schmidt, a language student from Hamburg, came to Islam by a



A mosque in Schwetzingen, Baden, West Germany

very different path. She said: "My way was intellectual. I got to know some Muslims at the university. They were Persians, Arabs and Turks, whose humane behaviour impressed me."

But Sabine Schmidt only converted herself deeply when she met her husband, a Muslim from the Lebanon.

She said: "I read many books about Islam. This brought me into intellectual conflict with the Bible and discussions with Muslims."

After two years of intensive study she decided to become a Muslim.

She said that after she had been converted she had to come to terms with a headscarf and other clothing ordained by Islam. She said: "But I dared to take the step."

regularly met. They believed that "it was no longer necessary to appeal to men and that woman was not looked upon as a sex object, but as an equal member of society."

When she appeared in the university with a headscarf for the first time she was surrounded by five men.

She said: "They mocked and abused me. They were the only bad experience I have had."

She has also had pleasant experiences. She said: "Muslim women speak to me on the street and they are delighted when they discover that I am German. Or I get a smile in unfriendly shopping precincts."

Sabine Schmidt is accepted by most of her friends and defended from her critics. Others retreat from her. — Kieler Nachrichten.

## Vienna theatre group offers journey into dusk

By Davit Lewis

Reuter

VIENNA — Every day as dusk approaches, a Danube river paddle steamer can off on the start of a performance created by Vienna's avant-garde Serapiontheater.

A musician plays plaintive melodies, and coloured pennants flutter in the breeze. People puzzle over their programmes, which turn into boas and hats as they open.

Half an hour downstream, the passengers disembark at a temporary riverside stage to see "Anima", a show with no dialogue based in Jungian psychology and the tale of Undine, a river maiden who charms a fisherman into her watery home.

"Fairy tales are dreams of that inner world which is everywhere and nowhere. A world at the borders of night and day, water and land, the known and the unknown," the leader of the Serapiontheater Erwin Piplits writes in his programme notes. "For our Vienna performances we are in the happy position of being able to journey into dusk in a Danube ship and to experience another border: The border between art and nature."

Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung used the word "Anima" to describe the female principle within a man, but audiences do not need to understand psychoanalytic theory to enjoy the show. "We try to enrich the emotions of the audience," Piplits, 49, told Reuters as the Serapiontheater's headquarters, a converted cine-

ma in an unglamorous district of Vienna.

"We do not bring any message they have to take home. Sixty per cent of the human brain is occupied with seeing. So it is for me the most important thing to get people seeing."

"Anima" mixes surrealistic images with comic tableaux and parodies (among them a skit on the Judy Garland song *Over the Rainbow*). Haunting taped music mixes with live jazz. There are weird costumes, and great coups de theatre.

Undine (played by Piplits' wife Ulrike Kaufmann) splashes glittering arcs of water from a boat-shaped bathtub.

With the flowing Danube as a natural backdrop — passing boats wonder what on earth is going on — buckets of water or sheets of rain pour onto the stage, drenching the actors.

A grand piano emerges like magic from beneath a floor cloth made to writhe like a foaming sea.

Finally, Undine disappears with the man she has ensnared across the grass at the back of the stage and — spectators could swear — straight into the Danube.

Then it is time for the spectators to return to the river, to be piloted by the *Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaftskapitän* (Danube Steam Ship Company Captain) back from the world of the unconscious to the humdrum reality of city life in Vienna.

Founded seven years ago, The Serapiontheater developed from a theatre group set up by Piplits



Serapiontheater leader Erwin Piplits dances with members of his avant-garde theatre group in Anima, a non-verbal show based on Jungian psychology and the fairy-tale Undine. In the background the Danube River forms a moving backdrop.

and Kaufmann in 1973. A former stage designer, he wanted to stop interpreting the work of others and to follow his own creative path.

The troupe of about 20 is assembled by Piplits from people who show interest in his work. They double as technicians and costume-makers, and none has taken a formal course in acting. "Our training is the rehearsal and the daily performance," says Piplits. "But I think we are far more professional than many actors who describe themselves as professionals."

So do the critics, although the group long won more acclaim on tours of France, Spain and Italy than at home.

Then, two years ago, Vienna's city hall woke up and gave them a grant to cover the fixed costs for their headquarters: 3.5 million

schillings (\$270,000) a year. The remaining two thirds of their budget comes from box office receipts. Private investors fund productions, and members of the company benefit if the houses are full.

"They get a reward for acting well," grins Piplits, who has a family interest in the matter. Apart from him and his wife, their small son Max and his daughter Ella also appear on stage.

The Serapiontheater last used live dialogue in 1982.

"But we have a lot of language. We just do not use words. ... It is not important to talk on stage. Politicians talk."

The Serapiontheater is visiting Belgrade and Brussels in the autumn, and has been invited to Australia for the Sydney festival next January and February.

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# Jordan secures advanced slot in 1,000 Lakes Rally

Besharat, Hamzeh's Audi placed 34th overall and 6th in their category

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter with agencies

**JYVASKYLA, Finland** — Jordanian rally champion Hani Besharat, driving a Group N Audi 90 Quattro placed 34th overall and sixth in his category in the 1,000 Lakes Rally on Sunday in which 170 teams participated. The 1,700-kilometre international championship was won by Finland's veteran driver Markku Alen in a Lancia Delta.

Besharat and co-driver Ziad Hamzeh began in position 113 but moved quickly to finish the first leg of the rally in 71st position. During the second and third stages of the rally, Alessandro Fiorio of Italy took the lead of the Group N cars while Besharat's Audi moved up to 14th position in their group and 53rd overall. Timo Salonen encountered problems with his engine and was out of the rally.

The third day of the rally was a big achievement for Besharat and Hamzeh. "This is the best driving Hani did so far," commented Hamzeh at the end of the third day. The team representing Jordan finished the day in 8th position for Group N and 41st overall. It was vital for them to keep their position and finish the rally. Fiorio, the star Italian driver was still leading Group N with Petri Vitale and Peter Geitel behind by less than two minutes.

On the fifth and final leg Sunday, Besharat and Hamzeh shot up to 6th position for Group N

and 34th overall and maintained their position till the end. Fiorio won the Group N category with five hours, 18 minutes and 51 seconds.

According to reports received from Jyväskylä, the Jordanian team were met very warmly at the finishing ramp by a large crowd of spectators as well as representatives of the organisers of the rally. "This is the first time a Middle East driver finishes this rally, and especially with such impressive results," said Mr. Derek Ledger, chairman of the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) of Jordan who attended the event and was there to receive the Jordanian team together with Suheil Marar, manager of the royal team.

The Jordanian team had an excellent reception from the organisers of the event according to the report received by the Jordan Times from Jyväskylä in Finland. The team also received a lot of support from Jordanian businesses such as Royal Jordanian, the Near East Equipment

Company in cooperation with Pirelli and Ata Ali.

Besharat and Hamzeh arrived in Jyväskylä three weeks ago and spent two weeks of practising and taking notes. "They were a long and tiresome two weeks," said Besharat, who spent around 10 hours a day practising on the roads with Hamzeh.

Alen won the rally in the most convincing style to join compatriot and fellow Lancia driver Juha Kankkunen in the shared leadership of the world drivers' championship.

Alen led from start to finish to complete his fifth victory in an aggregate time of five hours 12 minutes 22 seconds — more than five and a half minutes ahead of another Finn, Ari Vatanen, who finished second. "Everything was under control the whole time and I was able to go along with the situation the way I felt it developed," said Alen afterwards.

Alen and Kankkunen, who

made a great effort Sunday to finish fifth, now lead the championship with 80 points a piece. Italy's Massimo Biasion, another Lancia driver, is third on 74.

Vatanen's second-placed finish in a Ford was a notable success. It was the first time he had competed in the 1,000 Lakes since a bad accident in the Argentine Rally two years ago.

Another Ford driver, Stig Blomqvist of Sweden, was third, eight minutes 38 seconds behind Alen.

Kankkunen and Biasion have now competed in six of seven races allotted to each driver this season. But Alen still has two races remaining — the San Remo and RAC rallies — and a better chance in theory of taking the drivers' title.

Lancia's victory on Sunday underlined their domination of the constructors' championship in which, after nine rounds, they hold an unbeatable lead.

## LEADING FINAL POSITIONS

1. Markku Alen (Finland) Lancia five hours 12 minutes and 22 seconds.
2. Ari Vatanen (Finland) Ford five minutes 32 seconds behind.
3. Stig Blomqvist (Sweden) Ford 6:29 behind.
4. Per Eklund (Sweden) Audi 8:38.
5. Juha Kankkunen (Finland) Lancia 9:02.
6. Thorbjørn Edling (Sweden) Mazda 11:25.
7. Sebastian Lindholm (Finland) Audi 14:23.
8. Tomi Palmqvist (Sweden) Audi 16:06.
9. Erik Johansson (Sweden) Audi 18:25.
10. Timo Heinonen (Finland) Audi 28:45.

## 2nd day of world track meet opens

**ROME (Agencies)** — World record-holder Willie Banks of the United States failed Sunday to qualify for the finals in the triple jump at the World Track and Field Championships, where Britain's Derek Redmond recorded the fastest time of first-round heats for the men's 400 metres.

Banks and another leader American contender, Charlie Simpkins, were eliminated in first-round jumps at Olympic stadium.

Banks had a best of 16.37 metres (55 feet, 8 1/2 inches) to rank 18th among the 31 jumpers.

Banks fouled on his first

attempt, recorded 16.30 metres on his second and improved slightly to 16.37 on his third and final effort.

But he knew it was not going to be enough to put him among the 13 qualifiers and banged his fist in frustration on the ground as he lay in the pit, before getting to his feet slowly and leaving the arena.

"On a disappointment scale this is going to rank behind the Olympics," Banks, who finished sixth in the 1984 Los Angeles Games, told reporters.

"This is going to be hard to take for quite a while."

Banks said he had had run-up

problems but added: "You'd think after jumping for 14 years you'd have an answer for it — but I don't."

However, a flash of the old Banks' optimism came through when he promised: "Next year you'll see a new Willie Banks."

Oleg Sankin of the Soviet Union was the leader at 17.35 metres (56 feet, 11 1/2 inches).

Mike Conley of the United States and Norifumi Yamashita of Japan were the only non-Europeans among the 13 qualifiers for Monday's final.

Redmond led the field into the second round of the 400 with a time of 45.33 seconds, winning the fifth of six heats on a warm, sunny morning.

Butch Reynolds of the United States, who has run the fastest 400 ever at sea level, also won his heat in 45.51. Innocent Egbunike of Nigeria, who is expected to be Reynolds' main challenger for the gold medal, qualified easily as well with a 45.84.

In the women's discus, East Germany's Ilke Wyludda led the qualifiers with a throw of 68.40 metres (224 feet, 5 inches).

World record-holder Zdenka Silhava of Czechoslovakia also reached Monday's finals at 64.64

metres (212 feet, 1 inch).

## Colourful inauguration

The Second World Championships got under way Saturday in a colourful display of Italian pagentry, with flag throwers and dancers in medieval and folk costumes and a game of chess with live players.

Nine Italian air force jets swooped low over Rome's Olympic Stadium, leaving behind a trail of red, white and green, the colours of the host country's flag.

About 1,700 athletes from 165 countries are competing in the eight-day championship. At the inaugural event in Helsinki four years ago, 147 countries were represented.

Four military bands played marches as the members of the participating teams filed into the stadium with their national flags, under cloudless skies and in warm temperatures.

Many nations came dressed in their national costumes, barefooted Africans in long, golden and green robes. Asians in saris.

After the event was officially declared open by Italian President Francesco Cossiga, performers took over the field.

## Mexico edges Brazil, seizes title in soccer tourney

**TOKYO (AP)** — Mexico defeated Brazil 3-0 to win the inaugural international football games for boys Sunday before a capacity crowd of 9,000 at Nishigaoka Stadium in Tokyo.

The winning team from Mexico City scored its first goal with one minute remaining to the 20-minute first half before scoring two more goals in the second half to defeat Brazil's team from Sao Paulo. Brazil placed second.

The West German team from Munich finished in third place, beating the French team from Marseilles 2-1 after leading 1-0 during the first half. The French team finished in fourth spot.

Fifth place went to Japan, which scored one goal each in two 5-minute extra periods after it finished the regulation period without a goal in its game against the South Korean team from Seoul.



**HOW DID IT HAPPEN?** Al Qadissieh the premier league championship. A Duffin was goalie Za'our and defender Khader takes a close look at the ball in their net following the 1st score by crowd.

## Monaco retains lead of French First Division

**PARIS (R)** — One week after their surprise defeat at the hands of Niort, Monaco on Saturday scored a decisive 2-0 win at home against Laval and held their one-point lead at the top of the First Division.

Bordeaux lost the battle for second place, going down 1-0 to Paris Saint Germain, now second with 11 points against nine for defending champions Bordeaux.

Monaco's new acquisition, Mark Hateley, was the star of the match against an unconvincing Laval side. The former Milan player headed in both goals, in the 27th and 50th minutes.

Saturday night's performance made Hateley the top-scoring First Division player this season with seven goals.

Playing at home, Paris Saint Germain showed the kind of form that made them league champions two years ago.

They dominated an absent-

minded Bordeaux deprived of Jean Tigana due to injury and apparently unable to develop their game. From the outset, Bordeaux's goalkeeper Dominique Dropsy was bombarded by tries from the opposing team.

In the 30th minute, a new offensive by Paris Saint Germain spread confusion in Bordeaux's ranks and an unfortunate Alain Roche put in an own goal giving the home side the match.

The most crushing defeat of the day was inflicted on Saint-Etienne, ranked 14th, beaten 5-1 by fifth-placed Marseille.

Racing Club Paris, having clocked up one win and six draws so far, had its unbeaten streak ended with a 2-1 defeat to Lens.

Newly promoted Niort, which astounded crowds last week by beating Monaco 3-1, continued to show energy and flair, upending fellow newcomer Cannes 2-0.

## U.S. athletes keep heads down during Philippine coup attempt

**PHILADELPHIA (AP)** — Touring U.S. professional basketball players called off two exhibition games Friday and Saturday and stayed in their hotel as rebel soldiers tried to topple Philippine President Corason Aquino's government.

"I'm doing fine," Philadelphia 76ers' centre Tim McCormick said in a telephone interview with the Philadelphia Daily News, "but it's a pretty crazy thing to walk out on the street and see a tank approaching, followed by machine gunners and trucks full of troops."

McCormick and the team arrived in the Philippines earlier in the week as part of a promotion by Pro-Serv, Inc., the Washington-based firm that represents

him. Officials told the team to stay at their hotel.

According to reports, at least 25 people were killed and 275 wounded in the bloodiest and longest challenge to Aquino's 18-month-old government. About 800 rebels attacked the presidential palace, key military bases, and the state broadcast centre, but were routed by troops loyal to Aquino.

Sixers' manager John Nash said the team should be able to leave by Sunday night.

"They don't appear to be in any immediate danger, the hotel is secure and we've been told the violence has subsided," Nash said. "But, obviously, this is a very serious situation."

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Freuler wins gold medal again

**VIENNA (R)** — Urs Freuler of Switzerland was made to fight to the last of the 200 laps before snatching the professional points race for the seventh year in a row at the World Cycling Championships on Saturday night. The other final decided on the penultimate night of track events was even closer with he Soviet Union winning the 4-km team pursuit by two hundredths of a second from East Germany. Freuler, who has dominated the points discipline, was pushed to the limit by Britain's Tony Doyle, who shrugged off the loss of his individual pursuit title earlier in the week.

### Fatima still undecided to compete in Rome

**DARTFORD, England (AP)** — Fatima Whitbread, Britain's European javelin champion, has said Saturday she has still not made up her mind whether to compete in the world athletics championships in Rome. After completing her final workout, Whitbread, who has been suffering from a shoulder injury, she said she would analyse the video recording of her performance on Sunday. The best of her six attempts at an athletics track in Dartford, southern England, was 72.40 metres. Afterwards, Whitbread said she still felt sore and planned to leave her decision until the last possible moment — even as late as Thursday.

### Swiss wins first gold in Rome

**ROME (AP)** — Werner Guenther of Switzerland won the first gold medal of the World Track and Field Championships Saturday, taking the men's shot put with a meet-record throw of 22.23 metres. Second was world record-holder Alessandro Andrei of Italy, at 21.88 metres, with American champion John Bremer third at 21.75 metres.

### Zadrobilek wins Venetian Tour

**PADUA, Italy (AP)** — Young Austrian cyclist Gerhard Zadrobilek on Saturday won the Venetian Tour road race edging by a few seconds a group including defending world champion Moreno Argentin of Italy. Zadrobilek, 22, snatched a winning, long sprint about one kilometre from the finish line in this north Italian town and his opponents were unable to catch up. Italians Marino Amadori and Maurizio Vandelli placed second and third respectively, three seconds behind.

### Soviets gain 3 more golds in wrestling

**CLERMONT-FERRAND, France (AP)** — The Soviet Union won three more gold medals at the World Freestyle Wrestling Championships on Saturday while John Smith gave the United States its second victory as the tournament ended. The Soviet wrestlers finished with six golds, one silver and two bronzes in the 10 weight classes.

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هكذا مت الأمل







# Aquino vows to crush any new coup attempt; praises Ramos

**MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino vowed Sunday to crush any new coup attempts and said rebel troops had tried to kill her and her family during an assault on the presidential palace on Friday.**

"The aim was clearly to kill the president and her family," she said in an annual National Heroes Day ceremony at a suburban military camp.

"Last Friday we taught them their most bitter lesson," she said of the mutineers who staged the failed coup attempt in which 40 people were killed and 270 wounded.

Calling them traitors and murderers, she added: "And we shall teach them again if they want it."

Mrs. Aquino, who ordered a hunt for rebel leaders still at large, expressed confidence in her Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos in her speech, in which she paid homage to World War II dead as well as soldiers killed during the failed coup attempt.

"For the past 18 months, it has become clear to me that Gen. Ramos and I have begun to share common enemies... have crushed every threat to this government and our democracy," said Mrs. Aquino.

Dissatisfaction with the military leadership was cited by the rebels as a major reason for their action. In addition, some civilian advisers to Mrs. Aquino have expressed unease over what they have seen as Gen. Ramos's leniency towards rebels involved in previous coup attempts.

Loyal troops remained on alert

and military helicopters hovered over the city while military police carrying M-16 rifles patrolled Manila's main highway and tanks guarded gates of military camps.

A battalion of more than 900 men with armoured vehicles was being flown in from Mindanao Sunday to reinforce the government, a military commander on the southern island said.

"We pledge our full support to the government of President Aquino and we are committed to follow the chain of command," said Col. Raul Aquino. He is not related to the president.

Last Friday's coup attempt was the fifth against Mrs. Aquino's 18-month-old government, which has treated leaders of past mutinies leniently.

The Philippines' best-selling newspaper, Manila Bulletin, quoting unnamed military sources, reported that the remaining rebels led by at least six officers, had fled to northern Quirino province.

The leader of the coup attempt, Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, former chief security officer of ex-Defence Chief Juan Ponce Enrile, fled Manila in a helicopter on Friday as Mrs. Aquino's troops battled their way into the rebels' main stronghold, the military said.

Col. Honesto Isleta told Reuters 816 rebel soldiers including 31 officers up to the rank of

colonel were being held in two cargo ships in Manila Harbour.

"These traitors and murderers of unarmed civilians called themselves idealistic. Let not idealism be used to cover for the darkest crime and ambition of men whose action only show their hatred for democracy," said Mrs. Aquino, whose only son was shot during an attack on the presidential palace.

Defence Secretary Rafael Nieto said he believed Honasan was still in Manila. "Maybe he is still around," he said. "It's hard to find a person in a city of four million."

He also said he did not think the rebels aimed to take over the presidential palace.

"The palace is well guarded and well armed at all times," he said. "That is a difficult target. If you zero in on a place like that you should be prepared with a lot of anti-armour weapons, which they didn't have."

Air Force Commander Brigadier-General Antonio Sotelo said he had ordered an inventory of all helicopters and planes to find out if any were in the hands of the rebels.

Meanwhile a Philippine senator said Saturday that officials in his country are investigating whether recent trips there by retired U.S. Maj.-Gen. John Singlaub and other Americans prompted a coup attempt against President Aquino.

"We are looking into bits of information here... that the thinking of some of these officers may have been influenced by right-wing elements who have vi-

sited here from the United States — extreme right wing, that is," Raul Manglapus, a Philippine senator, said Saturday in an interview on the Cable News Network (CNN).

The matter will be a focus of an investigation starting next week, said Sen. Manglapus, chairman of the Philippine Senate Committee on National Defence. He said the probe would be conducted jointly by the Philippine house and senate committees.

Sen. Manglapus said the Philippines have been visited recently by "some of our retired generals who have been identified with the extreme right" in the United States.

"We're looking into the reports that we have heard of some of them contacting officers here and fomenting the idea that the only response to Communism has got to be military and not stressing the ideas that President Aquino has successfully inculcated in the rest of the armed forces — namely that of strong offense but also the spirit of reconciliation," the senator said.

The Americans in question have "served to destabilise the thinking of our own soldiers," he added.

Asked to name names, Sen. Manglapus gave only one: Singlaub.

In Los Angeles White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Saturday President Ronald Reagan is gratified with the resolution of the crisis in the Philippines and "determined to continue working closely with President Aquino."

## Lee Marvin dies at 63

**TUCSON, Ariz. (R) — Tough guy actor Lee Marvin, an Oscar-winner who was the centre of the first major Palimony case, has died of a heart attack at the age of 63, a hospital spokesman said.**

Marvin, a former U.S. Marine whose films included the Dirty Dozen, the Professionals and Cat Ballou, had been admitted to the Tucson Medical Centre 16 days ago in a rundown condition because of influenza, he said.

Marvin's third wife, the former Pamela Feeley, a childhood sweetheart, was with him when he died, the spokesman said.

Marvin, who sneered at his stardom, racked up a string of screen credits after a stage career in his native New York.

He made his screen debut in 'You're In the Navy Now' and won an Oscar for best actor in the 1965 film Cat Ballou.

But he was best known as a tough guy soldier, a role with roots in his own World War II experience in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Marvin, who owned a ranch near Tucson, found himself in the world headlines in 1979 when his five-in girlfriend Michelle Triola Marvin — she legally changed her name — sued him for half of the \$3.5 million she maintained he had accumulated during the six years they lived together.

It was the first of the celebrated U.S. "palimony" cases, brought under a new California law by jilted lovers who sought a share of the property rights of their former partners.

After a steamy 40-day court hearing, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Arthur Marshall awarded Miss Marvin \$104,000 for what he called rehabilitation purposes.

But the judge said there had been no contract between the couple. "When the affection diminished, they separated," he said.

Born in New York on Feb. 19, 1924, the son of a rich advertising agent and a fashion editor mother, Marvin was expelled from a string of private schools and finally joined the Marines.

Shot in the spine in World War II, Marvin was given a disability pension of \$40 a month and sent home to New York, where he enrolled in the American Theatre Wing, a theatrical training centre.

He landed a role in the Broadway production of Billy Budd and toured in theatrical productions of A Streetcar Named Desire and the Hasty Heart before heading for Hollywood.

He appeared in 117 episodes of the television series M Squad and a number of minor films before he won an Oscar for best actor for his role of a drunken cowboy trying to come to terms with a very smart horse in Cat Ballou.

Holding up his golden statuette, he said: "This belongs to a



Lee Marvin

horse somewhere out in a field."

Marvin was soon starring in a gonzo stream of films, including Ships of Fools, the Professionals, the Dirty Dozen, Point Blank, Paint Your Wagon, the Iceman Cometh, Gorky Park and Delta Force.

Asked about his repeated "tough guy" roles, Marvin said there had always been violence in the world.

"Violence is ingrained in every drop of blood I have because I come from the cave men too. Otherwise I wouldn't be here," he said.

Marvin said he moved to Tucson from Hollywood because nobody in Tucson knew him. "I could start with a clean slate," he said.

Of Cat Ballou, he said he had been practising to play a drunk for 40 years. But in his final years he seldom drank and spent as much time as he could fishing off the Australian coast.

Twice divorced and the father of four, Marvin said he spent years as a dependable character actor before becoming a star. "I never did it for the money alone," he said. "I would always study my role and try to take it as far as I could as an actor."

**Actor Lorne Greene in serious condition**

**LOS ANGELES —** Lorne Greene, who played the head of the Cartwright family in the television series Bonanza for 14 years, is in serious condition after an ulcer operation, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The Canadian-born Greene, 72, underwent surgery for a perforated ulcer at St. John's Hospital 10 days ago.

His condition was originally listed as fair, but was downgraded, the spokeswoman said.

Greene starred in Bonanza as a widower bringing up his sons — played by Michael Landon, Pernell Roberts and the late Dan Blocker — on the prosperous Ponderosa Ranch. He later appeared in the television series Battleship Galactica.

## Madonna gives check to AIDS foundation

**PARIS (AP) —** Rock superstar Madonna, who will give France what is being billed as its biggest ever concert this weekend, presented a 300,000-franc (about \$83,000) check to a French foundation to fight AIDS. In a brief ceremony at City Hall, Premier Jacques Chirac praised the singer as "one of the great artists of all times." He then kissed her. French-style, on both cheeks — a gesture returned by Madonna with an American-style bear-hug. The premier became an overnight fan of Madonna when his daughter Claude, 24, made him listen to her recordings, according to his daughter's own account. Madonna first met with the Chirac family in their private residence at City Hall, then before photographers and TV cameras, presented the check to singer Line Renaud who heads the foundation against AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Claude Chirac said she and Madonna, who was dressed in a gold-embroidered black redingote for the occasion, exchanged phone numbers before parting. Madonna is in Paris as part of a world tour which has taken her to London, Leeds, Frankfurt and Rotterdam.

## Deng spends birthday on beach

**PEKING (R) —** China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping celebrated his 83rd birthday on the beach last week as seaside preparations for a crucial Communist Party congress in October went according to plan. The New China News Agency has said. The country's leaders left Peking in mid-July to gather in the cool and calm of the seaside resort of Beidaihe as is their tradition each summer. "At Beidaihe, senior leader Deng Xiaoping went swimming for over one hour every morning, despite wind and rain. There he celebrated his 83rd birthday," the official agency said. Premier Zhao Ziyang, "busy with party and state affairs would sometimes go swimming at dusk." "When people tried to stop him from going out of his depth in bad weather conditions, the premier said — it is most interesting to swim amid wind and waves," the agency added.

## Borg's girlfriend says it's all over

**STOCKHOLM (R) —** Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg's girlfriend Jannike Bjorling has said their three-year-old love affair was over. "It is correct that Bjorn and I have separated," Jannike, mother of Borg's only child, told the mass-circulation Stockholm daily Expressen. The apparent end of the stormy love affair was splashed by the Swedish popular press. "There is no longer anything between Bjorn and me. It is over now," she told the tabloid Aftonbladet. Borg, 31, met Bjorling, 20, in June 1984 at a Stockholm discotheque where she was taking part in a beauty contest. There have been frequent reports that their romance was on the rocks. Their son Robin, who will be two next month, was born in 1985 after Borg divorced his wife of four years, Romanian tennis player Mariana Simionescu. Borg, whose wealth by some estimates exceeds \$100 million, left his Monte Carlo tax haven in the same year and settled in Stockholm as a businessman with Bjorling. The couple never married. Bjorling declined to comment on the reasons for their separation or who would have custody of their child. Expressen published a photograph of Borg with Rolling Stones drummer Bill Wyman's former girlfriend, pop-singer Mandy Smith, 16, at a London club. Borg won five successive Wimbledon titles and six French championships between 1974 and 1981 before retiring from professional tennis in 1983. Simionescu was reported to have received more than \$10 million under her divorce settlement. Borg would not be required by Swedish law to pay alimony to Bjorling because the couple never married, legal experts said.

## Emirate bans liquor, dancing parties

**ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) —** Luxury hotels in the United Arab Emirates' sheikhdom of Ras Al Khaimah will no longer serve liquor or host dancing parties, in line with an Emir Decree issued Saturday. The sheikhdom in the north eastern corner of the UAE was the second in the federation, after Sharjah, to ban liquor and Western-style dancing parties. The decree does not affect hotels in the UAE's other sheikhdoms, which include Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, and Fujairah. The UAE was created in 1971 under President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi, the largest and richest of the seven. The bans in Ras Al Khaimah and Sharjah were motivated by a desire to fulfill Islamic teachings and cope with a wave of fundamentalism sweeping across the Middle East.

## Saudi Arabia sits on 'ocean of sweet water'

**DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (R) —** Saudi Arabia, already sitting on vast oil reserves, also has enough water under the desert to meet its needs for two centuries, Saudi researchers have said. "There is an ocean of sweet water under the burning sands," said Bakr Abdullah Ibn Bakr, rector of the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran. "We have the equivalent of the annual flow of the Nile River for 600 years," he told reporters. "It's accessible and sweet." The water lies in three major aquifers, or porous, water-bearing rock formations, said Abdullah Dabbagh, director of the University's Research Institute. He did not say where they were but said the institute had drawn up a strategic plan for exploiting them, proposing pipelines to major cities. He said the underground water wealth meant Saudi Arabia would no longer need to rely on costly desalination plants, which now provide 80 per cent of its domestic water supplies. "There is a huge amount of water and we believe it will last us for 200 years," Dabbagh said. Bakr said details of the discoveries and their potential use would be announced in the next month or two.

## Soviet war hero kills youth

**MOSCOW (R) —** A Soviet student who won a medal fighting in Afghanistan was sentenced to eight years in prison for killing a teenage boy he attacked because he led a Western way of life, a monthly youth journal said. Molodaya Gvardiya said Sergei Lopatin and two colleagues set upon a group of teenagers at a student summer camp. "We beat them up because they were leading a Western way of life. There's no place for such people in our society," Lopatin was quoted as saying. Lopatin, who studied forestry after serving in Afghanistan, and his colleagues killed one of the group, who had dyed hair and "fancy clothes," and badly injured another. It did not say exactly where or when the murder took place. One of Lopatin's fellow attackers was given three years in prison. The journal did not say if the third man was sentenced.

## Police break up Hare Krishna protest

**MOSCOW (AP) —** Police broke up a demonstration by about 100 Soviet Hare Krishna activists Saturday evening and took half of them to police stations in buses and cars, members of the religious group said. Two of the activists, Lev Chernykh and Olga Kustriya, said the demonstration lasted no more than five minutes before police came to break it up. They said the group carried signs demanding that they be recognised by authorities as an official religious group and calling for freedom for Hare Krishnas as they say are being held in jails or psychiatric hospitals because of their beliefs. Ms. Kustriya said authorities released her quickly, but that she did not know how long others who were detained were held. On Aug. 17, about a dozen Hare Krishnas were detained as they sang prayers at an outdoor shopping mall. Hare Krishnas say Soviet authorities prevent them from openly practising their religion, which is an offshoot of Hinduism. Soviet laws does not forbid the practising of religion, but requires that religious groups be registered with the state. The Hare Krishnas say authorities have refused to register them or failed to respond to their requests for registration. They say about 25 Hare Krishnas are being held in jails or psychiatric hospitals.

## Bangladesh navy ends search for fishermen

**CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (R) —** The Bangladesh navy Sunday made its final search for bodies or survivors from last week's fierce storm in the Bay of Bengal, which sank more than 100 fishing trawlers.

Officials said more than 70 bodies and 80 survivors had been swept ashore after the boats, each carrying four or more crewmen, were caught in the storm on Tuesday off the seaside resort Cox's Bazar.

"It's perhaps now too late to find any more survivors," a naval officer told Reuters, adding that

the navy would call off its search. Grief-stricken relatives said they believed most bodies had drifted beyond reach before rescue vessels arrived.

Officials at Cox's Bazar said their search would continue for a few more days after the navy withdrew.

The storm struck another savage blow to this impoverished nation which is battling the effects of the worst floods in 40 years.

The floods, following heavy monsoon rains last month, are

known to have killed more than 700 people. Damage to crops and property has been put at \$1.3 billion.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad says he needs at least \$100 million in immediate foreign aid.

The Relief Ministry said 17 countries, five international agencies and 16 Red Cross societies had so far pledged 210,000 tons of grain and about \$5 million.

"There are more commitments in the pipeline," Foreign Secretary Nazmul Islam told reporters yesterday.

## Managua reports 6 killed in helicopter downed by rebels

**MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) —** A Defence Ministry spokesman said that six people known killed in the crash of a military helicopter shot down by contra rebels were two officers and four soldiers.

The communiqué issued Saturday said seven people aboard the helicopter are missing and eight, including the pilot and co-pilot, are hospitalised.

A statement issued Friday after the crash in Jinotega province had said 11 bodies were recovered. It said nine others were seriously injured and the pilot and co-pilot escaped unhurt.

A Defence Ministry spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the earlier version was a preliminary report.

The Soviet-made Mi-17 helicopter was hit by a U.S.-made, surface-to-air Redeye missile near the village of La Viga, 200 kilometres north of Managua, the ministry said.

It said the six victims were Lt.

Andres Gutierrez, Lt. Enrique Morno and four soldiers.

A military source, who also asked not to be identified, said it was not known if the missing were lost in the rugged jungle area where the helicopter crashed or had been captured by the rebels.

Jinotega province has been the scene of sharp fighting for the past month as government troops searched for several groups of U.S.-supported contras who infiltrated the area.

Two army officers were killed Friday when contras ambushed their jeep near the Jinotega town of San Rafael Del Norte, about 70 kilometres north of Managua, the Defence Ministry said in a statement.

It identified the two as Maj. Francisco Gutierrez Hernandez, second in command of the 6th Military Region, which includes Jinotega and Matagalpa provinces, and Capt. Johnny Angulo Perez, a section chief.

## U.S. pursued 'yellow rain' charges without evidence, report says

**WASHINGTON (AP) —** Top U.S. officials accused the Soviets and their allies of using deadly chemical weapons in South East Asia despite mounting evidence that suggested the charge was untrue, a published report said Sunday.

The Washington Post, citing documents it had obtained under the freedom of information act and interviews with U.S. officials, said it appeared that once the "yellow rain" accusation was made forcefully officials had difficulty retreating even though evidence disputed it.

"Yellow rain" referred to droplets of a yellow substance, which U.S. officials said was a poisonous fungus grown by the Soviets and given to Communist troops in South East Asia.

Some scientists questioned the U.S. assertion, saying "yellow rain" was simply pollen.

Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a speech in September 1981 in West Berlin about "yellow rain," although U.S. analysts had warned the State Department two weeks earlier against such an announcement, the newspaper said.

## Sri Lanka frees more Tamil detainees

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) —** The Sri Lankan government has freed 345 more Tamil prisoners as part of an Indian-brokered peace plan aimed at ending the 4-year-old Tamil insurgency, the state-run radio reported.

Another 600 Tamils will be released Wednesday, the radio said, quoting unidentified National Security Ministry officials.

Saturday's release brought the number of Tamil prisoners freed since the July 29 accord to at least 1,593.

## 'Red Square pilot' to stand trial Wednesday

**MOSCOW (R) —** West German teenager Matthias Rust stands trial on Wednesday for landing a plane near Red Square after an unauthorised flight across Soviet territory.

Rust, 19, who will be tried in the supreme court in Moscow, faces up to 10 years imprisonment if convicted of illegally crossing the Soviet border and violating international flight regulations.

He is also accused of malicious hooliganism and entering the country without a valid passport or permission. The charges carry maximum terms of five years and three years, which would run concurrently with the first term if imposed.

Interest in the trial centres less on whether the flying enthusiast from Hamburg will be found guilty than on whether the case will establish why he flew across a zone of Soviet territory bristling with anti-aircraft defences.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said last month: "No one says he is not guilty, so the question is not whether he is guilty or not. The defence will probably concentrate on finding mitigating circum-

stances."

Rust's parents, who saw their son in the Moscow prison where he has been held since his flight from Helsinki on May 28, have hinted at one possible defence.

They quoted him as saying he planned his escapade as a peace mission.

But a West German tour guide who spoke to Rust in Red Square minutes after he landed his light Cessna plane said the pilot had denied he had political motives.

"I simply wanted to land on Red Square," he quoted Rust as saying.

The Soviet press has alleged that he might have been inspired by unidentified enemies of peace in the West who had hoped to provoke Moscow into shooting him down.

Soviet government officials have never supported these assertions. The charges against Rust also suggest that investigators concluded he was not a spy even if meticulous planning went into his flight through 800 kilometres of Soviet air space.

The West German press has speculated that Rust wanted to impress a girl who had spurned

his advances. The lanky teenager's fellow-students agreed he was a shy loner more successful in mastering flying than in acquiring girlfriends.

One friend, 19-year-old Andrea Kuhn, recalled an incident that cast light on Rust's character. "He once said he wanted to do something great. He said, 'I want to master the world,'" the friend said.

For the Soviet Union, Rust's flight was an embarrassment that it led to the retirement of former Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov, the dismissal of the chief of Soviet air defences and sharp official criticism of the military.

The authorities have often referred to the gravity of the case. "By landing near Red Square in the centre of Moscow, Rust endangered human life and could have caused incalculable damage to property," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gremitskikh said.

A German-speaking Soviet lawyer, Vsevolod Yakovlev, will defend Rust at the trial, which is expected to last three days. Forty journalists, including about 25 foreign correspondents, are being allowed to cover the trial.

China has a three-step plan to become "a medium-developed country," Mr. Deng said.

The first step, which Mr. Deng said has already been achieved, was to feed and clothe the nation.

The next step is to quadruple China's 1980 gross national product (GNP) by the end of the century and bring about a higher standard of living, he said. China's GNP in 1980 was \$400 billion.

"It seems there is no problem in achieving it, and it is very possible for us to beat the target because there are still 12 years to go," Mr. Deng said.

"In the third step, we will work hard and turn China into a medium-developed country and that will perhaps take 50 years into the next century, thus the face of the whole country will be changed," he said.

## China attacks magazine for suggesting chaos may return

**PEKING (Agencies) —** China Sunday attacked the U.S. news magazine Time for "deliberately" suggesting that the chaotic Cultural Revolution in which thousands died might be repeated.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) accused Time of not having a serious attitude in dealing with a serious subject.

The magazine, in its June 8 issue, ran excerpts from "Life And Death in Shanghai" by Nien Cheng, a woman who spent six and a half years in prison and had her daughter killed in the Cultural Revolution.

In introducing the excerpts, a Time editor wrote: "Many of those responsible for the abuses of the Cultural Revolution are still in positions of power and authority. I'm concerned that the pendulum may be swinging back to the bad old days."

The agency said that what Time said "flies in the face of

facts... Its approach is disappointing and puzzling." Thousands of people died, were falsely punished and imprisoned and millions, including many of China's present leadership, were sent to the countryside to work as peasants during the Cultural Revolution, launched by Mao Tseung in 1966.

The agency said it was impossible for those responsible for the Cultural Revolution to make a comeback and most Chinese, including many of today's leaders, were victims of it and determined to prevent a repetition of such a tragedy.

It said China was working hard to modernise economically, set up a "high-level socialist democracy" and to "perfect its democratic and legal systems."

"It is undeniable that China's legal system has yet to be perfected," it said. "In some places, violations of democratic principles and behaviour in contraven-

tions of law are still frequent."

The agency said the 13th Congress of the Communist Party in October would draw up a blueprint for the reform of the political structure, through which China will effectively deal with "over-centralisation of power and confusion of responsibility between party and government functions."

Meanwhile senior leader Deng Xiaoping said Saturday the superiority of socialism over capitalism in China would not become apparent until the middle of the next century.

"Only by that time can we say that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system," Mr. Deng said in a meeting with Leonilde Jotti, a leader of the Italian Communist Party.

At the same time, changes will be made in China's political system, "without which the development of productive forces will be hampered," the state-run

NCNA quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### MAKING DEFENSE EASY

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q J 10 7 3  
♥ 7 3 2  
♦ K  
♣ 9 8 5 4

**WEST**  
♠ A 5  
♥ A 4  
♦ J 10 6  
♣ A Q 7 3 2